

THE TIMES Tomorrow

A question of honour
How West Germany
remembers the plot
against Hitler

Macho musts
Fashion looks at
men's status symbols
Yes to Mr Nyet
The sinister Molotov
is rehabilitated
in Moscow
York's fiery ghost
In 1829 York Minster
was burnt by
a madman

Portfolio

There were two winners in The Times Portfolio daily competition on Saturday, each of whom receives £1,000. They are Mr Anthony Staepole and Wing Commander Eric Stapleton, both of London. There was no winner of the weekly competition, so a dividend of £40,000 can be won this week. Times Portfolio list, page 16; rules and how to play, back page.

Rivals for state air routes

"Dual designation," which would allow independent carriers to fly on the same routes as the state-owned British Airways, is expected to be introduced in the Civil Aviation Authority's report on the future of Britain's airlines today. That would break British Airways' monopoly on international routes.

Page 2

Extradition hint
Spain's Justice Minister said it was important to start talks with Britain on drafting an extradition treaty. Page 4

Credit review

The course of American interest rates will be determined by the Federal Reserve Board, meeting today and tomorrow to review credit conditions. Page 17.

Cram victory

Steve Cram, last in a race at Crystal Palace on Friday, returned to form with a 1,500 metres victory at Birmingham yesterday. Page 21

Food aid fears

Indiscriminate food aid to Third World countries could be damaging and is an inefficient way to reduce EEC good mountains. Page 4

Garage licences

The Director General of Fair Trading, who has pressed for changes in the car trade to benefit customers, is studying the idea of licensing garages. Page 3

Settlement drive
The Israeli Government has stepped up its settlement drive in the occupied territories. Four new West Bank outposts have been approved. Page 6

Leader page 13
Letters: On A-level education from Professor M. Burneau and others; GLC elections from Mr R. Mitchell; on BL fines from Mr M. Welsh. MEP.

Leading articles: State of emergency; New Zealand elections. Features, pages 10, 11, 12. Can Mrs Thatcher ride the interests rate? The Democrats fragile unity. Who would want Jenkins' job? Spectrum: tap dancing through 42nd Street. Monday. Page 2. Women architects build up their status. Obituary, page 14. Miss Gwynne Whitby, Padma Shri J. A. K. Marly. Classified, pages 23 to 26. La crème de la crème: educational appointments.

House News 2-4 Religion 14
Overseas 4-6 Science 14
Arts 8 TV & Radio 27
Business 16-18 Theatres, etc 27
Court 14 Universities 14
Crossword 28 Weather 23
Diary 12 Wills 14

Thatcher prepared for emergency powers in docks

● Ministers will consider today the possibility of declaring a state of emergency to deal with the docks strike. ● The Transport Secretary said that the Government was prepared to use emergency powers to move essential goods

● In the dispute, intervention by Acas led to hopes of an early end to the ports blockade. ● The miners' strike, however, seems likely to run on after militant speeches by NUM leaders at the weekend.

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Government is prepared if necessary to use emergency powers to move essential supplies through the docks, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary State for Transport, said yesterday. He added that ministers were "determined to keep the life of the nation going".

But he indicated that emergency action was not yet imminent. Preliminary consideration will be given today to the possible need for a proclamation of a state of emergency, when the committee of ministers regularly to monitor the miners' dispute and more recently the dock strike assemble again under the Prime Minister's chairmanship.

On Saturday, when the attitude of the dockers' leaders was seen to be hardening, Mrs Margaret Thatcher made a carefully worded statement in her Finchley constituency, saying that the Government would do everything necessary to keep the country working.

"In doing so we shall have the strong and resolute support of the British public. The country will not be held to ransom by a tiny minority", she said.

The Prime Minister's words implied clearly that the Government judged the dispute in the docks to be aimed not at genuine industrial ends but, in

conjunction with the miners' leaders, at the Government's authority.

Mr Ridley, interviewed on BBC radio, put the belief into words.

He said that the cause of the strike, over the use of unregistered labour at Immingham, Humberside, had been solved. The Government had no plans

to alter or abolish the Dock Labour Scheme, and had said so, that could not possibly be a reason for a strike.

"There must be some other reason for the dock unions keeping their men out at present," Mr Ridley said, adding that his information was that "a large number of dockers do not want to go on strike for the sake of Arthur Scargill and the miners' dispute".

Mr Ridley's words brought an accusation from Mr John Prescott, Opposition transport spokesman, that he was "taking up the dispute" by "shaping up the troops to take over from the riot police".

He said that the minister could resolve the dispute by making clear that he no longer encouraged employers to be

levee they could get rid of the Dock Labour Scheme, and by accepting a form of words put forward by the unions which would reassure dock workers.

It was emphasized in Whitehall yesterday that the Government would be able to employ troops in various ways without taking emergency powers. Only if the strike in the docks persists into next week will there be a serious question of a proclamation.

● After a further weekend of sub-mutinous sounds from Conservative backbenchers, Mr John Biffen, leader of the Commons, yesterday invited the Prime Minister's critics in the party to test their strength by running a rival candidate for the leadership this autumn.

"All these mutterers have to do is simply to draft some candidate, who is a person of straw, designed to indicate how many votes can be cast for someone other than the Prime Minister. I bet we won't have a whisper or a peep from them", Mr Biffen said on BBC radio.

His antennae are more sensitive than some, and none of Mrs Thatcher's more persistent critics in the Commons appears to have yet reached the point of canvassing the names of potential challengers.

Coal board dismay on talks

By Our Labour Editor

The miners' strike looks set to run for another six weeks as peace talks resume between pitmen's leaders and the National Coal Board.

The board's senior managers, who are to meet national officials of the National Union of Mineworkers on Wednesday, have been dismayed at the militant tone of their weekend speech that have again diminished hopes of an early settlement.

Union leaders privately believe that they are still at the "talks about talks" stage. It seems unlikely that the delegate conference which met in Sheffield last week will be recalled to give a verdict on the negotiations before the end of August.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president told the Durham miners' gala on Saturday: "There has to be a fudge compromise. We have to win this dispute if we believe in

The two principal points at

issue between the miners' board and the union's leaders is that the "oil closure programme" announced on March 6 must be withdrawn unconditionally, and that collieries must not be closed on economic grounds.

Mr Scargill reaffirmed at the gala the union's insistence that threatened pits must be kept open by new investment, and that there must be a new construction on the meaning of "exhausted pits": the miners would not talk about economic closures.

However, the board has not moved from its stand that there must be grounds other than safety or complete seam exhaustion. Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman, will make a further attempt to persuade the union to accept that mines where there are no further reserves that can

Continued on back page, col 4

New peace moves in the dock strike raised hopes last night that the blockade of Britain's major ports could soon be lifted.

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) has invited leaders of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Association of Port Employers to separate "exploratory talks" as its London headquarters.

Both sides expected to accept the invitation, but the Government-appointed peacemakers believe that there could be some gruelling negotiations ahead before a formula to end the week-old stoppage is put together.

Today, TGWU shop stewards will seek to spread the strike to the port of Dover, where holidaymakers were yesterday engaged in a race against the clock to get across the Channel before a possible resumption of the action involving Sealink passenger ferries.

Meanwhile, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, is seeking to link the dock strike with the miners' strike, which

privatize the state-owned shipping line.

The NUS, which is part of the national co-ordinating committee backing the miners, halted much of the movement of coal by sea. "All around Britain we've got coal ships stopped," Mr Scargill said yesterday. "I can't move and the lads on that ship say it will not move even if this strike goes on for five years."

● A last-minute deal could keep the holiday ferries flowing in and out of Dover today (the Press Association reports).

It became clear last night that union leaders would be satisfied with a ban on the movement of all freight at Dover. In all other ports holiday travellers have been granted dispensation from the stoppage.

Dover dockers were due to hold a mass meeting early this morning to consider the union recommendation. More than 30,000 passengers and 7,000 cars are due to use the port today at the start of the peak school holiday period.

today enters its 19th week. On the eve of talks with the TGWU and other members of trade union national co-ordinating committee, which pulls together for the pitmen, declared "unanimous" NUM backing for the dockers.

It is imperative that both these unions understand that both our fights are interconnected and interlinked, fighting the same kind of government policy. That's what we all should understand as we go towards the ultimate victory," he told a strikers' rally yesterday at Shirebrook on the Derbyshire-Nottinghamshire border.

Mr Ron Todd, general secretary-elect of the TGWU, confirmed last night that the two disputes, though from different origins, are "inextricably linked". He said: "The dock strike started from our support of the NUM, when the port employers abrogated the National Dock Labour Scheme at Immingham."

The National Union of Seamen has also intensified its action by "blocking" freight lorries from Sealink ferries in protest at government plans to

Shultz met by new NZ leader

From W. P. Reeves
Wellington

New Zealand's Prime Minister-elect, Mr David Lange, leader of the Labour Party which won the election on Saturday, made a special flight last night from Auckland to greet Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State at rain-swept Wellington airport.

Mr Shultz was arriving to attend the ministerial council of Anzus, the defence alliance embracing the United States, New Zealand and Australia which opened in Wellington today.

The two shook hands and had a brief exchange. Mr Lange is understood to have desired to show the incoming Government's regard for the continuation of close relations with the United States, in spite of its intention to ban visits by all nuclear-armed or propulsed warships.

Because of a constitutional

interregnum while the writs of the election are being returned, the new Government does not take over for about a fortnight. The chairman of the Anzus meeting will therefore be Mr Warren Cooper, the Foreign Minister of the defeated Muldoon administration who campaigned strongly against Labour's nuclear ships policy during the election campaign, arguing that it would imperil

the Anzus treaty.

Mr Lange denies this and while his meeting with Mr Shultz was probably too short for the subject to have been raised last night, it is doubtless to be raised at a meeting the two have arranged for tomorrow.

Third parties help Lange

Continued on back page, col 4



It's more than just the price
that sets it apart.

Quality in an age of change.

Security head 'was a Soviet agent'

By Peter Hennessy

The accuracy of Mrs Thatcher's Commons statement which cleared the late Sir Roger Hollis, former director-general of the security service, of allegations that he had spied for Russia, will be challenged tonight.

The top MI5 officer, who led the Hollis inquiry and spent 15 years investigating high-level Soviet penetration in Britain, claims that "intelligence-wise it was 99 per cent certain that he (Sir Roger) was a spy".

Granada Television's *World in Action* has reopened the Hollis affair by producing new evidence which suggests that the Royal Intelligence Service had successfully run a "mole" at the summit of the security service into the 1960s. It is certain to spark renewed questioning in Parliament and could severely embarrass the Government.

Mr Peter Wright, who retired from MI5 in 1976 allowed himself to be cross-examined publicly for the first time about the conclusions of the joint MI5-MI6 "Fluency" working party into KGB penetration of MI5 which sat from 1965 to 1969 under his chairmanship.

He says the Fluency investigation and two additional inquiries concluded that Sir Roger was the likeliest candidate to be the "mole".

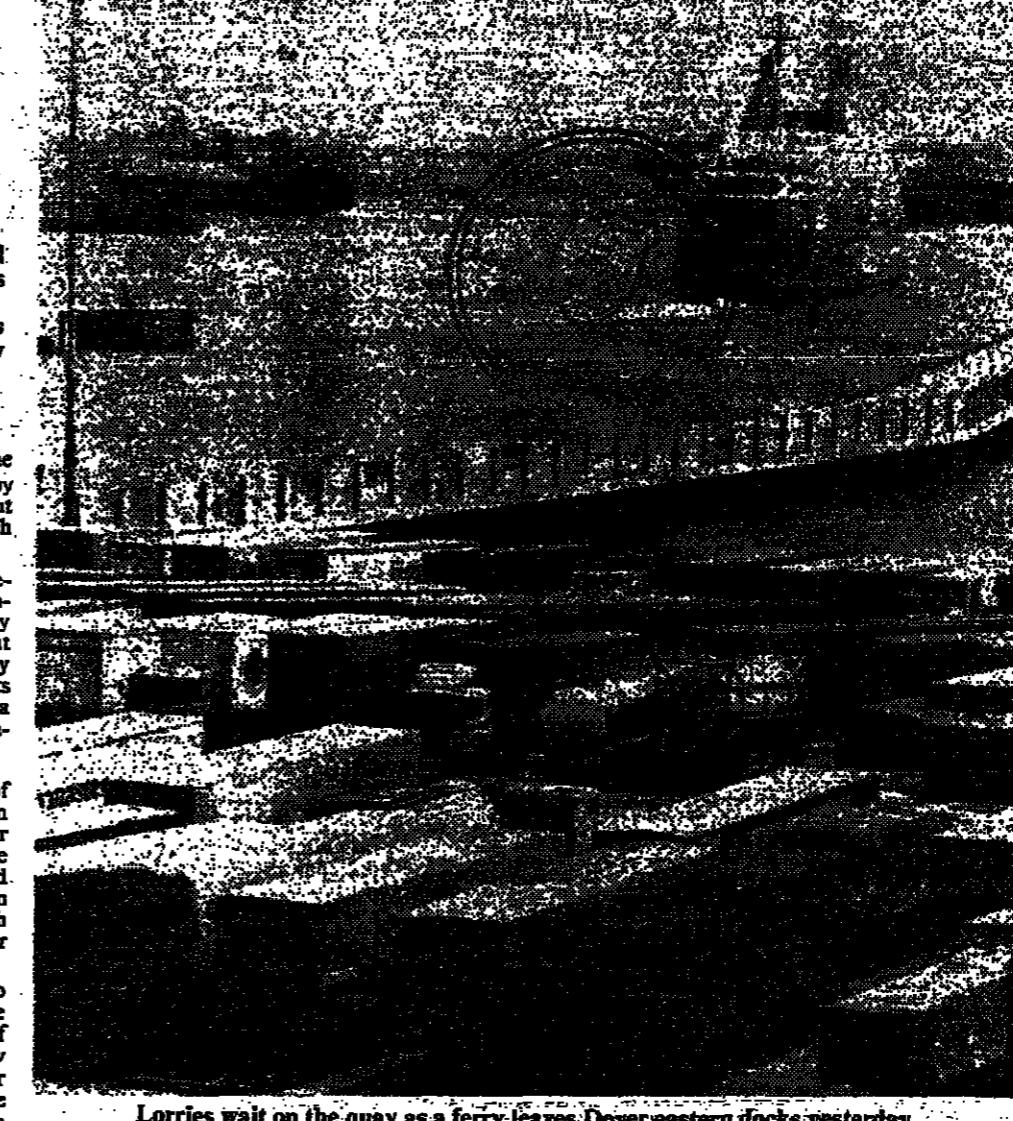
In her statement to the Commons in March, 1981, Mrs Thatcher said: "The case for investigating Sir Roger Hollis was based on certain leads that suggested but did not prove that there had been a Russian Intelligence Service agent of a relatively senior level in British counter-intelligence in the last years of the war."

Mr Wright's remarks cited a fourth review of the case by Lord Trend, the former Cabinet Secretary, which cleared Sir Roger in the absence of conclusive evidence.

Mr Wright says tonight: "This is a masterly piece of Whiffish deception because there were three independent inquiries in succession about this subject and all concluded that there was very serious penetration."

The Prime Minister's statement, which was intended to put an end to an investigation which began in the 1960s, was couched in equivocal language, Mr Wright says, because "She

Continued on back page, col 3



Lorries wait on the quay as a ferry leaves Dover eastern docks yesterday.

Peace moves raise hopes of end to ports blockade

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

issue between the miners' board and the union's leaders is that the "oil closure programme" announced on March 6 must be withdrawn unconditionally, and that collieries must not be closed on economic grounds.

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Continued on back page, col 4

the headlines and figure out which teams have the biggest risk," says Mr Paul Myron, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department Olympic planner. "The Turks and Israelis.

Five of the 140 teams taking part will receive special security. "The US athletes will not be overlooked."

"How better can some terrorist embarrass the United States than by an attack on an American Athlete," says Los Angeles Sheriff Sherman Block.

Security officials have erected 42 miles of fencing around the villages and most of the athletic venues. The Pentagon has spent \$50m on security, including a \$12m radio system, scrambled to prevent eavesdropping, to link the more than 50 southern California police agencies involved in Games security.

The Olympic village alarm system cost \$10m to install and more than 70 helicopters, boosted by scores of other planes, will be used for aerial observation, evacuation purposes or to bring in the FBI hostage rescue and Swat (emergency response) teams if need be.

A squad of 14 bomb-sniffing dogs will be used, along with 70 bomb disposal experts aided by the British-tested Felix robot, a machine that can defuse a bomb or shoot it faster than it can explode.

FBI official Mr Richard Breitman says that more than 40 international terrorist groups are being monitored by the anti-terrorist headquarters and a study has identified 105 international conflicts that may have a bearing on the Olympics.

But he adds optimistically: "If we're lucky the public will never be aware of the activity of the anti-terrorist operations centre."

"All you have to do is look at

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Report to back break-up of British Airways monopoly

By Ian Griffiths

The Civil Aviation Authority's report on the future of Britain's airlines is expected to introduce the concept of 'dual designation' as a key factor for improving competition on international routes when it is published today.

Under dual designation, which would break the monopoly of the state-owned British Airways on international routes, independent carriers would be allowed to fly on the same route as British Airways. That has been restricted in the past because of the way the system operates.

International routes can only be operated at present after a bilateral agreement has been signed by the governments of the countries involved. Once agreement has been reached, however, the Government designates the carrier, normally British Airways, to act on its behalf. That has given British Airways control of many international routes.

The main difficulty with dual designation is that it could be time-consuming to implement since bilateral agreements will have to be renegotiated by the

various governments. However, some countries are keen to renegotiate and competition could be introduced more quickly on those routes.

In particular the Malaysian Government wants to increase the number of flights to London each week. It is estimated that about 25,000 passengers a year are unable to get on to the four flights a week run by British Airways and the Malaysian national carrier, Malaysian Airline System.

British Caledonian is understood to have had discussions with the Malaysian authorities and, under dual designation, it would be allowed to operate on the route in competition with British Airways.

The Civil Aviation Authority is also expected to face questions on the extent to which the pooling system operates on international routes.

On many routes, excluding those to the US and Hong Kong, the two national carriers involved come to an arrangement under which the revenues generated by the route are split in proportion to the capacity of the airline.

Tests on the Royal Shakespeare Theatre's equipment alarmed the theatre's administrators. The interference erased the memories of three electronic typewriters, affected two computers and put out of action a stage-lighting console.

Stratford's largest employers, NFU Mutual and Avon Insurance, say that their data processing network would be jeopardised.

BBC has dismissed the statements as alarmist. It would not compensate those whose equipment required modification to prevent interference.

ICI's "step-jump" is the fruit of 20 years' laborious trial and error, culminating in the deliberate crashing of a Boeing jet in the California desert last September under close supervision by the United States Federal Aviation Authority.

If all the tests are successful, the authority has already announced that it will propose rules next year that could make the additive compulsory within five years on all jets taking off and landing in the US, half the world's airliner fleet. The rest of the world would almost certainly follow.

Avagard is a high molecular weight polymer, whose effect is similar but opposite to ICI's non-drip paint. Whereas the paint is designed to withstand impact and preventing the formation of the air-fuel mix that causes explosions.

The additive, known as Avagard, was developed by a small team at ICI's paints division at Slough. It has the effect of thickening, reducing impact and preventing the formation of the air-fuel mix that causes explosions.

The team leader, Mr Fred Waite, aged 53 and a chemist from Manchester, decided it as an invention that could rank in commercial importance with products such as nylon and transparent plastic. He said that inventions of such significance were becoming increasingly difficult to make with the advance of scientific knowledge.

"If you come up with an invention that is a progression of known art, it is not really an invention - the chances are it's

been done before. You've got to make a step-jump from known evidence."

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Senior officials are concerned about the prospect of increasingly bitter social unrest unless the situation can be brought under rapid control.

The violence which has spread from the picket lines was highlighted by clashes in the village of Fitzwilliam, near Hemsworth, last week, when police and miners fought and 210,000 of damage was caused at the Kingsley drift mine near by.

It flared again early on Saturday morning in Hemsworth and the trouble there led to 18 men appearing before a special court at Pontefract later in the day. They were all remanded on bail until Thursday and the magistrates imposed a 7pm to 7am curfew.

In the pit village of Wombwell a police car was overturned and badly damaged on Saturday night and the police station

Motorway may revive Port of London

By Our Transport Editor

The M25 orbital motorways looks like reviving the Port of London after years of decline.

One new ro-ro (roll-on/roll-off) freight line has already opened between Tilbury (now the main location of the Port of London Authority) and Rotterdam, and the authority is talking to several other potential customers.

The M25 gives Tilbury rapid access not only to most of Greater London, which is still Britain's biggest centre for

production and consumption, but also fast links via the A1 and M1 to the Midlands and the industrial North. Compared with its main rivals at Dover, Harwich, and Felixstowe, it is remarkably free from congestion; thanks partly to those ports having taken so much trade from it over the past 20 years.

European Freight Lines (EFL), which opened up a thrice-weekly round-trip service with a 2,000-ton chartered ro-ro vessel last month, is already working to capacity and plans a second vessel to double sailings.

No demolition for York gable

Experts examining the south transept of York Minster, severely damaged by fire a week ago, have decided that a gable containing the famous rose window will not have to be demolished. It had been feared that the 40ft gable would have to be rebuilt.

But a detailed survey by structural engineers showed that the fire had penetrated the 7ft-thick walls by only 4in.

Pressure on Jenkin over BBC transmitter

By Our Political Editor

The hardest-pressed member of the Government, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary for the Environment, is coming under increasing pressure from a new quarter this week.

He is to be asked in effect to pre-judge the outcome of a public inquiry into the BBC's proposal to build a radio transmitter, near Stratford-upon-Avon, which threatens to put the Royal Shakespeare Theatre and other important employers out of business.

The inquiry report is imminent and Mr Jenkin is required to make his decision before it is published. If the inspector finds for the BBC, and if Mr Jenkin upholds him, he is likely to arouse all-party opposition as powerful and vocal as he has encountered with his local government legislation.

The BBC's plan is to put up a complex of at least 24 masts, some nearly 300 feet high, at Bearsey, three miles from Stratford, to increase the audibility of its World Service transmissions.

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In the pit village of Wombwell a police car was overturned and badly damaged on Saturday night and the police station

had two of its windows smashed by bricks early yesterday.

There is growing concern in the pit villages of Yorkshire at the spillover of violence on to the streets. Privately, senior police officers believe that some are attacking local officers in a revenge for picket line incidents, but they also say that not all the violence is caused by striking miners.

The Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, Mr Colin Sampson, has begun an inquiry with the chairman of his police committee to try to establish the causes of the violence.

Yesterday, Mr John Dunmall, the Assistant Chief Constable in charge of operations for West Yorkshire, said: "Some people are accusing the police of over-reacting but I must say that if people weren't doing things wrong in the first place then we wouldn't have to be there at all."

"We need to cool the situation and we are doing all we can to do that. We have now begun to get in touch with community leaders at all levels in these villages, telling them that we will police them with local officers.

"We are saying that we will do as long as local people do not attack our officers

and best man at his wedding.

Several policemen were injured when mourners clashed with the Royal Ulster Constabulary at the funeral of William Price, aged 28, an IRA terrorist, near Ardooe, co Tyrone, yesterday.

Last March the dead woman's brother-in-law, Thomas Loughlin, a UDR soldier, was killed when a Provisional IRA booby trap bomb exploded under a van outside his home in Castlederg. Miss Kerrigan and Mr McKinley had been brides-

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Statutory licensing of garages planned to beat slipshod servicing

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Sir Gordon Bonjie, Director General of Fair Trading, who has been pressing for changes in the car trade to benefit consumers, is studying a North American answer to comprehensive licensing of garages.

In the United States and Canada those systems of control on the car trade do not appear to be particularly expensive to operate and also seem to produce beneficial results, Sir Gordon said last night. He was speaking at a summer school organized in Cambridge by the Institute of the Motor Industry.

In spite of the American findings by Sir Gordon and an Office of Fair Trading team, Sir Gordon said that he still had an open mind on whether there should be statutory licensing in Britain to protect consumers from slipshod car servicing and repair.

The car trade in Britain has argued for more time to allow difficulties still persist, Sir

Gordon said, there are complaints to his office of inadequate pre-delivery checks on new cars and failure to remedy defects quickly under warranty. In the past 12 months there have been a number of instances of odometers being disconnected to disguise delivery mileage, he said.

Sir Gordon has been pressing the Government to legislate so that used cars have a written report on their conditions displayed as a pre-sales checklist. Such a measure is likely to be implemented soon at federal level in the United States, he said.

He added: "I would like to see the stage reached when the motoring public can deal with members of the established industry organizations in total confidence that it is going to get a fair deal".

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Difficulties still persist, Sir

Low-strength whisky sales up

By Our Commercial Editor

The sales of low-price, under-strength whisky brands are increasing, while attempts continue to try to change the law on their minimum alcohol content.

If the legal problems can be overcome, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is expected to outlaw the under-strength whiskies, a move called for by the Scotch Whisky Association, which wants adherence to the traditional benchmark on Scotch alcohol content of 40 per cent.

But sales of the under-strength whiskies, often in 70 centilitre bottles instead of the normal 75 centilitres, are believed to have doubled since 1980, giving them about 6 per cent of the market.

In the Co-op, Britain's biggest off-licence chain through the

Highland Prince (produced by

many retail societies), the Co-op house label whisky, Arden House, a typical under-strength brand, is now the best-selling whisky in the society's 2,500 outlets.

Less than a year after being launched it accounts for nearly a third of all Co-op whisky sales. Its nearest rival is Bell's, which has a fifth of the market share.

There are about ten brands of under-strength whiskies, whose

producers describe them as "light whiskies".

Such whiskies, which contain more water, have a volume alcohol content of between 37.2 and 37.5 per cent.

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Student achievement: 1

New ways to polish up the end-of-term report

The Government will tomorrow publish its final policy on the introduction of schoolchildren's records of achievement. COLIN HUGHES, in the first of a two-part series, explains a step which some educationists believe will transform the comprehensive classroom.

Dr Alan Wilmott, senior researcher at the Oxford Delegacy of Local Examinations, presents what he admits is a "starry-eyed scenario" of the comprehensive school in 20 years time.

Pupils will be better motivated, no longer driving hard down a narrow track towards the buffer of examinations; teachers of different subjects will talk to each other about their common pupils; standards will rise with motivation; pupils will become more active in and out of school; and employers will at last be aware of what their secondary years learning.

If this revolution is to be achieved the prime catalyst will be an innovation known, in typically obscure educational jargon, as student records of achievement.

Now, while the idea has barely left the research launching pad, enthusiasm within the teaching profession is infectious. As yet, however, parents have not begun to understand or even be aware of a change which could radically transform their children's lives at school and beyond.

Most pupils leaving school at 16 this week will take with them nothing more than a collection of examination certificates as evidence of the past five years. One in seven will not have even those. They may carry a "testament" from the headmaster, a kind of character

reference for employers, but it will probably be ill-informed and vague.

A few thousand, whose schools have been running primitive experiments, will carry a "pupil profile". That is where the idea begins.

Profiling, as it exists now, usually comprises a self-assessment by the pupil, general comments by form tutors and subject teachers about character and ability, and sometimes a grid, in which basic skills and abilities are marked from satisfactory to good.

Mr James Craig, head teacher at Acland Burghley school in north London, has been running a profile scheme for several years, and now has pupils from their first year filling in slips which describe all their activities from gardening to acting in the BBC series *Grange Hill*.

Teachers become more aware of their pupils' abilities during discussions of the profile often with parents present. Already, motivation is boosted; more able children lose their contempt for the less able who can still succeed in non-academic pursuits.

At the end of their fifth year, leavers will see their profiles drawn together into a complete character pack, with examination results added, to present to any employer who wants a fuller account of the prospective employee.

Schemes being developed by the Oxford Delegacy, the

Tomorrow: Where will it lead?



Paris parade: President Mitterrand reviewing troops on the Champs Elysees during Saturday's Bastille Day ceremony.

Tugendhat attacks EEC veto

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels

The EEC must no longer allow a minority view among member states to block its progress. Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Conservative British Commissioner, said this weekend.

Delivering the Swinton Lecture at St John's College, Cambridge, to an audience of leading members of his party on Saturday evening, the Budget Commissioner called for what amounted to an end to the right of veto on EEC decisions.

He outlined a radical new way for the Community to work out its policies, arguing that it should become normal for programmes to be carried out without all member states taking part.

It was an idea, he said, already being discussed in a number of EEC capitals.

Mr Tugendhat, who retires from the Commission at the end of this year, called for a Europe of concentric circles, with the Community at the centre and other policies and forms of cooperation radiating out from it.

"If the spirit of Europe is to be maintained, an effort should always be made to include all member states in everything," he said. "But if for one reason or another, a member state does not wish to go ahead, that should not become a reason for doing nothing. Those who believe it right to proceed should be able to do so."

He cited EEC sanctions against Argentina during the Falklands war as an example of how the Community was already showing flexibility. The Irish Republic and Italy had been unable to agree on maintaining sanctions, "but it was far better that eight should have acted in concert."

Mr Tugendhat believed that this precedent might have to be carried a good deal further if EEC members, who were also in Nato, added a security dimension to their foreign policy cooperation.

Britain should not opt for minimalist participation in such a system. "It will be those countries which participate in everything who will wield the greatest influence and determine the form and direction of Europe's future," he said.

Mr Hunter is alleged to have stolen, copied and removed "a large variety of documents and items pertaining to intelligence on military structures, personnel and operations". These included lists of names and addresses of South African Defence Force personnel.

The Hanekom are said to have recruited Mr Hunter in February last year, when he was a clerk in a Defence Force intelligence office.

Mr Hunter is alleged to have stolen, copied and removed "a large variety of documents and items pertaining to intelligence on military structures, personnel and operations". These included lists of names and addresses of South African Defence Force personnel.

Spain should not, and cannot become a refuge, just as I suppose British citizens would not like the Spanish choosing England precisely to avoid Spanish justice."

Questioned about press reports that five Britons sought

by Scotland Yard in connexion with inquiries into two large robberies last year, are living in luxury on Spain's Costa del Sol, Mr Ledesma said: "Of course, we do not like it."

He said the situation did not exist with other European countries. "Bilateral arrangements function very well and without any difficulties or obstacles. At Cabinet meetings we regularly have before us extradition requests in significant numbers from West Germany, the United States, France and Italy, and they go through."

Figures produced by Spanish officials showed that a total of

Europe and a hungry world: 1

From food mountains to aid molehills

The United Nations has just estimated that the world population will more than double over the next century, even though malnutrition has reached epidemic proportions and millions of children are starving to death every year. In the first of two articles from Brussels, Ian Murray reports on the difficulties of trying to help by using the infamous EEC food mountains

the developing countries are deeply suspicious of any interference in the way they organise their programmes.

There is another irony, which makes the whole sorry situation even more difficult: many of the world's hungry live in countries where there is a food surplus. India, statistically, has a food surplus. Several South American countries with chronic malnutrition in large sectors of the population are food exporters.

In consequence it is not just a question of finding ways of producing the food, but of helping to create the wealth which enables people to buy it. That in turn means wider trading rights, industrial cooperation and generally finding ways of improving the economy of the developing world.

That is something well beyond the competence of the EEC on its own, and a task which in comparison makes the butter-mountain problem shrink to molehill proportions.

Tomorrow: Trade and hunger

Madrid seeks UK deal on extradition

From Richard Wigg: Madrid

Señor Fernando Ledesma, Spain's Minister of Justice, believes it is "urgent and important" to start negotiations with Britain on a new extradition treaty.

We are willing to do

everything necessary to stop

Englishmen finding refuge here

in Spain from British justice,

the minister said in an interview with *The Times* at the

weekend.

Serious negotiations by top

officials of Britain and Spain

could resolve the problems in

a matter of months, he said.

The picture conveyed of Spain as a

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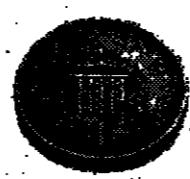
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Never mind nationalised industries, how many in the private sector have done as well?

**British
Airports**

THE ARTS

Opera

More a curiosity than a rarity

Tannhäuser
Paris Opera

Massimo Bogiancino's first, and highly successful season at the Opéra has ended, as it began, with a work performed in the version demanded by Parisian taste in the middle of the last century. In September it was Rossini's *Moïse*, fashioned to the prevailing French style; this month it is Wagner's *Tannhäuser* in the 1861 Paris edition. In between came Verdi's *Jerusalem*, the reworking of *Lombard*. Bogiancino has been both scrupulous and scholarly in remodelling his new public of what their ancestors used to like — or at least used to demand.

Not that the Paris *Tannhäuser* is all that rare or indeed all that different from the opera Dresden first heard in 1845. When it was in the Covent Garden repertoire a decade ago the Paris version was used, although the new production promised for the season immediately ahead will be of the Dresden *Tannhäuser*. It is, of course, well known that this was the only major work Wagner continued to tinker with during his life. The alterations he made for Paris included the addition of the then obligatory ballet.

Shows promise

Le Nozze di Figaro
Glyndebourne

If I ever live to see a better operatic production, one more penetrating, more understanding, than Peter Hall's 1973 account of *Figaro* for Glyndebourne, I shall be lucky. I thought at the time that its splendours were dependent on its amazing cast, but the succeeding years have shown how well Hall's subtle approach to the work can succeed with a variety of casts and revival directors. As Paul Griffiths reported here, the first cast of this 50th anniversary season was an exceptionally fine one; the second cast, which was presented on Friday, is as yet more promising than its predecessor.

The one marvellous find is Carolyn Watkinson's Cherubino: inspired casting, with her inspired casting, with her "lanky gait and angular disposition" makes her perfectly suited to depict the page possessed by the thought of womanhood.

Faith Esham's effervescent, gloriously sung Susanna is also a success, a touch too hard, perhaps; she certainly dominates her chubby, likeable Figaro (Alberto Rinaldi), who is rarely able to bring a really hard

Nicholas Kenyon

Television

Weegee The Famous (Central) concerned the man who in his own words "photographed the soul of the city I loved", even though that soul was stricken with blood and shadow: Weegee specialized in disasters or violent crimes and cruised through the night in order to find them. With his flash-camera he turned both victims and victimizers into flattened images, the relics of the voyeur, their faces distorted by rage or grief, apparently surrounded by a great loneliness as if they had been found in a desert.

Weegee liked to give the impression of one who entered the raw life of his fellow New Yorkers — "laughing and crying with them", as he put it — but in fact he rendered them grotesque.

This documentary was itself shot in black-and-white, thus managing to evoke the brilliant bleakness of Weegee and his world; it was a well-made

programme, with a tone which was at the same time both parodic and nostalgic: given the nature of the material, that might seem odd but New York seems always to have been the proper home for that rancid poetry of which Weegee was one of the principal exponents. All his life he remained an "anomalous", a plump and uneasy man who seems only to have been at peace when photographing human beings in extremis — a curious phenomenon, but one excellently described here.

They Came From Somewhere Else (Channel 4) is in the English tradition of cheap but cheerful comedy — although, since many dark years have passed since the *Carry On...* series the humour has become a little more knowing; as a result, television comedy such as this has moved from schoolboy to college student standard. This new series,

Peter Ackroyd

which has something to do with an alien invasion, is not particularly funny — most of the cast confined themselves to saying "actually" in a marked manner, and seemed to be imitating the performances of Rick Mayall, Tracy Ullman, John Cleese et al.

Last night's *Omibus* (BBC1) concerned, in part, the world of "music". *Chariots of Fire* lives on, if not in our hearts, at least in "superiors", and cows seem to need piped music at least as much as Americans. Some curious items emerged from this thorough investigation of background sound: it seems that someone has been playing muzak at Waterloo Station since 1940. The fact that no traveller has ever heard it must rank as an outstanding success: the whole point of "muzak", apparently, is that it should not be listened to at all.

Peter Ackroyd

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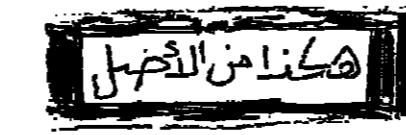
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Opera

Vasarely's tunnel vision of the valley below the Wartburg, with Klaus Koenig (centre stage).

berg's debacle at Bayreuth last year, Koenig certainly has the stamina to get through the title role, which he will be taking at Covent Garden in the autumn, and the *Römerzähnung*, which must look like an impassable pinnacle at most times let alone on a sweaty July night, gave no trouble. The voice is solidly based, sturdy in the style of Hans Hopf a quarter of a century ago, but the acting negligible. Anna Tomowa-Sintow makes a wonderfully assured Elisabeth, with flashes of grace. Lajos Miller, another Hungarian, adds to the production band, could do with a touch more lustre in his Act 3 *Abendstern*, which was an

outstandingly good production, but the singing was not up to the

standard of the rest.

John Higgins

Concerts

Throwing caution to the wind

String Quartet

Albion Hall

It is difficult to have a more interesting concert than this, but it does not yet carry the same conviction as the previous night's.

Which leaves Galina Vishnevskaya's Quartet (the highlight of the new cast who will sing in Hartink's From performance): a distinguished British debut, beautifully supple, slightly small of voice; very good indeed.

Act Two — where again Roger Williams, the director, pushes beyond Hartink's limits with Cherubino's "blameless" shoulder — began to sound rather ill-at-ease on Friday.

In the end the most satisfying performance may have been to do with the promising cast than with the musical direction of Gustav Kuhn. He seemed to have no grip on the proceedings: the orchestra was ragged, and slipped away from the stage at several points, but more important tempi were often misjudged and uncomfortable — the scampered, untense *Wedding March* ruined one of the production's greatest moments.

Dvorák is not difficult to understand, and I was readily satisfied. But Beethoven's Op 130 is another matter, and I was hoping for a revelation. It did not quite come — which may have been my fault, for there

are some parts of this piece which are not only technically difficult but emotionally naive.

It was left to the Oistrakh Quartet to interrupt the Presto. Indeed that whole movement, hardly

so masterly, was wonderfully allusive in the tumbling bits of recitative that follow. The *Allegro* was given a first-class performance by the Hertfordshire Youth Orchestra, conducted by John Westcombe, who has

been a regular visitor to the

String Quartet. The *Adagio* was a highlight, with the young musicians showing a remarkable sense of the music's depth of experience. The *Allegro* was a little thin, came the depth of experience of the members of the *Allegro*.

It was a good performance, but not one to expect from our young whiz-kid quartets, where every chord is sharply etched and perfectly balanced. But then the musical understanding is so far beyond what we have sadly come to expect from the same quartets that it matters not a jot.

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SPECTRUM

David Thomas watches a rehearsal for 42nd Street, an old-fashioned musical with songs and tap-dancing from the Thirties

Come and meet those dancing feet

Photographs by Harry Clark



THE sound of 20 chorus-girls tap-dancing is like the thunder of an oncoming train or the roar of market trolleys over cobbles. The sight of those same girls, clad in multicoloured leotards, tights and tracksuits in row upon row of elasticated bottoms can disarm even the most hardened male reporter.

Such, at least, was my experience when sent to observe the rehearsals for the musical *42nd Street*, which has its first preview at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane on July 26.

As I arrived, an equally goggle-eyed TV crew was making the chorus run through the same number again and

again, but no amount of repetition seemed to dull the indescribable energy and cheerfulness of the young supporting cast. The star of the show, Georgia Brown, was seated in the stalls watching it all. She seemed impressed by the display on stage. "Look at this - isn't it great? There's such a sweetness about them. They're so thrilled to be in a musical."

Would we see her joining in with some of her own? "I don't have to tap, thank God, but I do a little bit of dancing. It's my horror moment." She is playing the part of Dorothy Brock, a tyrannical but aging star.

"When they asked me to do the

role," she said, "I was nervous because I thought it was a dancing part and I'm no dancer. They said, 'Don't be silly, there isn't any dancing in it.' Well, I don't know about that. I call anything which makes me lift one leg above the other dancing."

The feverish crashing continued on stage, accompanied all the while, as is the way with these showbiz types, by bright smiles and sparkling eyes.

"Wouldn't it be wonderful to be able to do that?" said Miss Brown, to her co-star Margaret Courtenay. "We'll all get her now, dear," came the sage reply.

There was a brief pause in the action. The cast gathered around the director Lucia Victor for a pep-talk like basketball players in a time out. The difference being that basketball players don't keep grinning when the coach bawls at them. All the happiness was becoming alarming.

"You're forming a solid mass on stage," cautioned the boss. "Spread out a little. Let's see some nice little pieces of action. Use your hands. Use your faces."

They set to work again, to the tune of the show's title song. *42nd Street* is a classic example of Broadway creating its own myth. You may recall the film with Dick Powell as the young hero, Billy Lawler, and Ruby Keeler as Peggy Sawyer, the innocent chorine who becomes a star when the leading lady pulls out of a new musical on the opening night.

Its executive producer is Helen Montagni. "Break a leg," they say in the theatre as a token of good luck and she has done exactly that, which seems to be taking "devotion" to the cause to unnecessary lengths.

The search for young male and female tap-dancers - "the whole show is tap-dancing" - took the producer all over the country. There was no shortage of volunteers, which leads her to suppose that the noble art of tap is coming back into fashion.

Not only is the London cast, in the opinion of Miss Victor, who also directs the show in New York, as good as its Broadway counterpart, but they also dance authentic 1933 tap styles. "In the Thirties tap was very powerful and active. By the Forties it was much more laid-back and easy."

She lists some of the show's most famous numbers - "Lullaby of Broadway," "Dames," "Our Getting to be a Habit With Me," "We're in the Money," "Shuffle off to Buffalo," and so on - while Michael Howe, who is London's substitute for Dick Powell, endeavours to explain the first principles of tap-dancing. "Basically the thing is to keep on the balls of your feet with your legs bent and to speak with your feet. The audience should be glued to a

tap-dancer. The moment he or she starts there should be total hush around the house." Even if there wasn't, I point out helpfully, no one would know, what with all the noise on stage.

But what I really want to know is this: why does everyone have to be so indecently joyful all the time? "We're playing it flat out for the innocence that's so lacking today and it's working gloriously," comes the adamant reply.

The songs are wonderful, as

are the one-liners. "The only time she said 'No' she didn't hear the question." Brave attempts are made at transatlantic accents even if most of the cast do sound closer to Balham than the Bronx, but no matter: "You are on your way to glory at 32 bucks a week," someone tells the (fictional) chorus line. In fact the real kids are on the way to glory at around a £150 a week, but by

now - watching rehearsals of scenes about rehearsals - I am beginning to lose track of where reality ends and fantasy begins.

From the fifth row of the stalls the proceedings are being watched by the man who really knows exactly what is what - the show's producer David Merrick. He staged *42nd Street* on Broadway in 1980, where it opened on a tragic note with the death of its original director and choreographer Gower Cham-

pin at one in the afternoon of its opening night.

Since then it has run on in happier vein and is still packing them in in New York and around the world. This has done nothing but good for the finances of Mr Merrick who had the bright idea of buying out all the show's investors just before it first opened, with the result that it now brings him the astonishing sum of £375,000 per

his cast.

Sadly, and one begins to wonder whether there isn't some sort of hex upon the production, he has suffered a stroke, which has left him with a somewhat slurred speech and a stooping gait. He sits in the auditorium in a simple brown suit with glasses and a rather droopy moustache until slowly making his way out to a waiting limousine, in melancholy contrast to the exuberant vitality of his cast.

The myth behind a mega-star

moreover...
Miles Kington

misfortune to be born into a black country?

The truth, as always, is simpler than that. He was born Ramon Miguel de Descanso, a gypsy child who was abducted at birth by the 1960s civil rights marchers and given to a black family who only had 14 children. Renamed Michael Jackson, he grew up in a small recording studio in a typical black American ghetto, though his childhood was cushioned against poverty as his new father, Arthur Jackson III, owned the ghetto and was a millionaire many times over.

He is, to use an American musical phrase, earning a lot of money, but why?

Well, the answer is that he can sing and dance a bit. But there must be more to it than that. Or must there? Maybe there isn't. Maybe people just like his name Michael Jackson. Well, it's OK as names go, but it's not the sort of name that you or I would go wind-surfing across America for.

Barbara Teitman did. She's a teenager from Goretex, Ohio. She said she had a hell of a lot of trouble wind-surfing across the wheat prairies of the Midwest, but she'd do anything for Michael Jackson. Now she's serving a year for illegal flying across crops.

So what is the secret of this shy, reclusive Jehovah's Witness who doesn't smoke, drink or look at himself in the mirror? What is behind this showbiz hermit who has no friends but lots of costumes, this likeable young man who was recently burnt to death while filming *Thriller* and who has put the word "androgyneous" back in the dictionary?

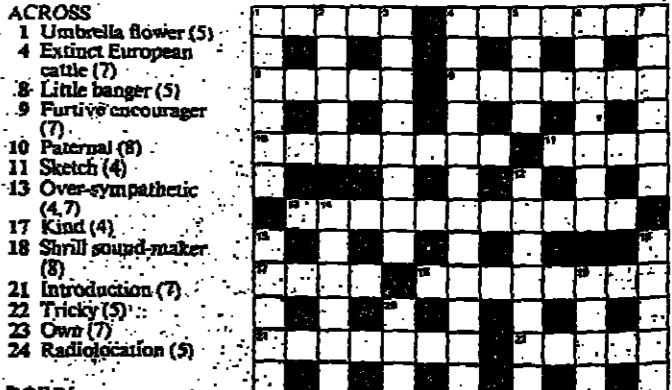
He is black but looks white, male but has soft features. American but travels on a Marian passport. Rumour is he may come from somewhere else. Is he, as some say, an Indian mystic who had already discovered the secret of life and wanted to move on into the disco field? Or is he a natural cricketer and adept player of fast bowling who had the

world, unless you're a Stevie Wonder fan.

So a legend was born. Every record he has ever made has gone straight to number one - even a record he only borrowed from a friend in 1982 went to number seven. At the age of 13, before his voice had broken, he was a star. At 17 his voice now broken, he was still a star, though not such a big one. So he took the deliberate decision to unbreak his voice and now, at 26 he is the biggest soprano in the business.

Yes, Michael Jackson is so rich that he could afford to have his own nuclear deterrent. He could retire five years ago and never have to work again. Yes, for a kid who can dance and sing a bit, he hasn't done badly. But he is still ambitious and it now seems certain that he will be Ronald Reagan's running mate in the autumn. Next year he could be Vice-President of the US and after that who knows? A singing dancing black man has never been President yet, but then they said a Hollywood bit actor would never make it either. Michael Jackson in the White House. Should be quite a video.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 394)



Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

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THE TIMESTEP (THE BASIC TAP STEP)

One and two and three and four
Stomp right, brush right, hop left, flap right, flap left, step
and five and six and seven and eight
right; stomp left, brush left, hop right, flap left, flap right,
and One and
step left, stomp right and so on.

In other words, bring the right foot out hard with arms in front of you. Brush foot back and swing back arms as you hop onto the left foot. Then flick both feet out in front of you while swinging the arms, step onto the right foot and then launch out onto the stomp on the left, repeating the whole procedure in reverse. Simple, no?

MONDAY PAGE

Is step-parenting going to be the ultimate relationship of the mid-1980s?

It certainly looks like it, what with Benjamin Spock going into analysis to cope with an 11-year-old stepdaughter, and romantically-inclined citizens seeking a change in the law, so that mother-in-law, or even stepmother, can become wife.

Even were they legally-free to do so, I cannot see my own stepsons ever regarding me as the Romantic Older Woman.

When I think of the way I used to overreact when they filled the freezer with bitter-fried onion rings, it is possible that I did not put them off me for life but turned them against the world female population.

When I married their father, I suspect that Cinderella, Snow White and Hansel and Gretel took on a whole new meaning. Not that I refused to let them go to the hall or flung them out into the snow - I just treated them the way I treat everybody else, including my own children.

That is, with a complete lack of tact and sensitivity!

I suppose the problem was that I was a primaquine stepmother, skipping merrily across the minefield of taking on someone else's family before the experts had moved in with their detectors.

Now that Dr Spock has discovered the stepfather problem, I expect a

Why must I be out of step?

PENNY PERRICK

rack of books on the subject with titles such as *Stepping Out of Your Stepchild* and *How to Stop Hating Your Stepchild*.

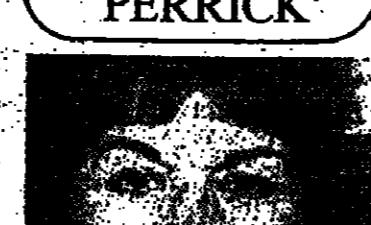
Goodness knows, there's a demand for them. If one out of every three marriages ends in divorce and half of all these divorced spouses marry somebody else, it adds up to a lot of step-parents.

It also adds up to a need for a new etiquette book, to sort out all the ladies who wrote to *The Times* letters page recently, wanting to know how they should be properly addressed by their step-grandchildren.

Christian names all round is the only answer to that problem, especially as in these days of civilized divorce one often finds oneself bringing former in-laws into one's new kinship scheme.

Spending an evening saying, "May I introduce my ex-husband's brother - this is my step-niece", makes one feel like the Prologue of *Romeo and Juliet* crossed with one of the spicier episodes of *Dynasty*.

As a stepmother, whichever way you play it there is going to be trouble and you have to resign yourself to it. If you are true to thine ownself and refuse to be smarthy, you run the risk of pointed comparisons with Mother



and getting the blame if not one single sulky teenager can be persuaded to stay for Christmas.

If, on the other hand, you model yourself on Truly Scrumptious, the adorable stepmother to be in the film, *Clifford Clancy Bang Bang*, your stepchildren, aware that they're on to a good thing, will cleave to you unto death, which will certainly be yours.

A friend who is the Perfect Stepmother, as well as the Perfect

Wife, Mother and Hostess, was so idolized by her stepchildren that they stayed around until long past their twenty-fifth birthdays.

Her husband's first wife (looking years younger on account of having all that lovely freedom from domestic strife) used to come and visit and say: "What a wonderful life you and John could be having if only you could get rid of all those children", as if all those children were nothing to do with her.

Is this better than having stepchildren who ring up and when you answer say, "Can I speak to Dad?" or pretend that they think you are the *au pair* when they arrive for their access weekends. Several rejected stepmothers of my acquaintance would say

it is.

To survive as a stepmother you must never assume that when your stepchildren are having a bad time it is all your fault. The only reason you do assume this is that stepmothers have traditionally had a bad press.

Take comfort from an illuminating essay on stepmothers by the American writer, Erna Bombeck. Mrs Bombeck discloses that Snow White was a spaced-out, macramé-making hippy

who drove her poor stepmother to

asking, "Mirror, mirror, on the wall, what must I do to survive it all?" The mirror answered: "Drink!"

Similarly, Cinderella suffered from an over-active imagination and Hansel and Gretel ran away on purpose so that their stepmother would get life imprisonment for having supposedly murdered them.

I think Dr Spock should be told he's doing perfectly fine but perhaps his stepdaughter has a little room for improvement.

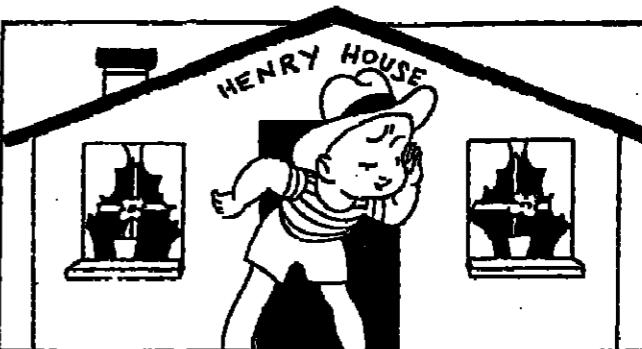
• Mr Nicholas Freeman, leader of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Council, suffers dreadfully from tunnel vision. It makes him see his borough's entire population only as ratepayers.

Although I have paid my rates (currently £630 pa) to that council for many years, Mr Freeman's refusal to recognize me as a woman of many fascinating parts is very offensive.

As a ratepayer, I am supposed to feel grateful that Mr Freeman has knocked down the charming Old Town Hall in Kensington High Street and sold the site for £25.3m.

Well, as a human being I am upset by this transaction. I don't want the High Street turned into a mini-Croydon.

In boasting about the sale of the town hall site, Mr Freeman reminds me of the cows who proudly listed on their menu "Salmon salad (best red tinned)".



Wendy doesn't live here any more

Just the other day I learnt that the term Wendy House is now taboo in some sexually egalitarian districts of London. I don't know whether this is a direct result of town hall policy or just another trickle-down effect of the GLC's New Enlightenment.

Whatever the case, the fact that those womb-like artifacts of paint wood which ape the parental setting are being referred to more and more as play units, play areas and play houses.

It is of course a patchy revolution; it may have gained in Lambeth and Islington, but in W8 a Wendy House will still be a Wendy House and will probably remain so until the cows come home or until nannies cease to perambulate the young of others in Kensington Gardens - which ever is the later.

I am not about to knock the dual rhetoric of equality. It is always a shame when an apparently innocent term gets prised loose from the vocabulary because it no longer fits the spirit of the day, just as it was a shame when Popesgate, Perville, Temple Bar and the rest were lost in the digital offensive of STD.

None the less, who can honestly say that Wendy House is not a sexist term, or that its usage does not, through a very overt linking of two words, stamp the home with a female identity? Where are the Harry House, the Hughe House and the Henry House? Well, nowhere near the drawing board.

As one who has great doubts about where he stands in the nature versus nurture debate, I am intrigued by a book published today by Sara Stein, the American author of the much praised *Open Family* books, *Girls and Boys*, subtitled *The Limits of Non-Sexist Child-rearing*, addresses itself to precisely these questions (what might be termed the Wendy House area). Indeed, one of its achievements is to demonstrate that what may appear to be mere tokenism is often crucial to children's own perceptions of their coming roles long before the dawning of verbal comprehension.

I do find favour with this example: "If we are looking for true liberation from both the competitiveness of masculinity and the compliance of femininity, we are most likely to find it in an elderly couple. These changes are brought about by aging, not by society."

I always suspected that the problems of child-rearing would take a lifetime to solve, and now I know.

Alan Franks

Girls and Boys by Sara Stein is published today by Chatto & Windus (£9.95).

Women with designs on the future

The male world of architecture is getting the feminine touch

The Royal Institute of British Architects took 97 years to admit its first woman as a full member - Gillian Harrison, in 1931.

Tomorrow the 150-year-old institute opens its first exhibition of British women architects at work.

The exhibition, which runs until August 10, includes models, drawings and photographs of everything from courthouses, wine bars and flats to converted barns and a bath tub.

Shaking off its sexist slumber, the lumbering giant of the architectural establishment has woken up at last to the potential women can bring to the profession. Therefore, a central aim of the exhibition is to promote architecture as a career for girls, says the institute.

The institute is still reeling from a broadside by the Prince of Wales and needs to polish its tarnished image. The Prince called London skyscrapers "giant glass stumps" and the proposed extension to the National Gallery "a monstrous carbuncle". What next?

A transfusion of female blood into the palsied profession could restore its health. At present women represent just 7.1 per cent of all architects, compared with 11.4 per cent of barristers and 17.6 per cent of family doctors.

Peter Gibb-Kennet, director of the institute's education department, wants half the students at Britain's 36 schools of architecture to be women. The current figure is just over one fifth. The change in attitude can also be seen in the way the institute is busily removing what it admits is a male bias in its careers literature. Mr Gibb-Kennet is "sweating through the pamphlets" eliminating male-only pronouns and pictures.

Yet, despite the image of a male-dominated profession, women architects have proved remarkably resilient and successful.

Although there are no women architects to compete with household names such as Wren, Nash or Lutyens, women are increasingly making their mark in contemporary design.

In 1932 Elizabeth Scott designed the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre in Stratford-upon-Avon, and more recently women have been involved in the planning of the award-winning Burrell Gallery in Glasgow.

Furthermore, in the recent international Hongkong Peak competition, a woman, Zaha Hadid, beat 338 architects to take the prize.

One of the institute's outstanding members is Mrs Charlotte Baden-Powell, who acquired the famous name by being married at one time to a great-nephew of the founder of the Scout movement.

Since 1963 she has headed Baden-Powell Architects, of Bath and London, specializing in the rehabilitation of old buildings. She welcomes the exhibition as a good and timely idea, and, of course, her work figures in it.

Charlotte Baden-Powell divides her time between clients in Bath and London. When in town she lives in Chelsea, in an early Victorian terrace house with a bright red front door.

This dynamic woman in her late forties with short grey curly hair and wearing black slacks, ushers me in.

We clamber past her sons' racing bikes in the narrow hallway and enter a modernized open-plan living-room-cum-dining-room-cum-work-room, with workbench and an armful of tools. She knocked down the walls, put in a glass-roofed extension and flooded the place with light from the park outside.

She agrees with the principle of more women in the profession: "If only 7 per cent of all



The feminine touch: Charlotte Baden-Powell believes being a woman is an advantage, while Avril Jones says: 'We can design more than kitchens'

The profession should be a top draw

Avril Jones, 23, has a persuasive argument for why more women should become architects. "After all, 50 per cent of the people using buildings are women and only 7 per cent of the designers are", she says.

Miss Jones recently qualified from Bristol University's new degree school of architecture. She is committed to community projects and works on playgrounds and city farms in Bristol.

"Women can design more than just kitchens" she said. "They were involved in the design of the Thames

Barrier, the extension to Terminal 4 at Heathrow and the Open University."

Miss Jones plays an active part in the institute's activities and occasionally lectures to sixth-formers. She insists that the way to change is from within the institute, putting pressure on the establishment.

"RIBA's career service is inadequate", she said, "and there's still a male bias in the careers literature, which alienates girls. But architecture is a very worldwide career for a woman."

Architects are women and assuming there are as many good designers among women as men, then more good women could raise the standard as there would be less bad men.

"But, of course, the old taboos of men and maths putting women off architecture are pure myth. In fact, being a woman is an enormous advantage."

The natural antagonism between builders and architects doesn't apply to women because it goes against the grain to be rude to a woman. And once a builder sees that you know what you're talking about he wants to please you.

"Women may be better equipped to persuade, discuss and encourage before finally coming to the crunch. It's a method which generally works. A lot of men expect themselves to have all the answers and don't ask builders, surveyors and engineers for their opinions.

I frequently do." The taunt offended her but also spurred her on as a challenge throughout her highly successful career.

If more women enter the profession, will they bring different insights and perspectives apart from a tendency to consensus rather than conflict?

"No!" cries Mrs Baden-Powell, dropping the cat. "I passionately believe that there are good and bad designers, full stop. Sex has nothing to do with it. The only difference between men and women architects is that men are colour blind, and women aren't."

According to the Institute of Ophthalmology, 8 per cent of men suffer from "defective colour vision", the commonest confusion arising between yellow and green and yellow and red. Considerably fewer than 1 per cent of women have the defect.

Not all women architects wanted to show their work at the exhibition. Matrix, a feminist design cooperative in north London, will not be represented as its members do not see producing designs as consumer goods as a priority. And they claim, the context of the exhibition was not made clear to them.

The Matrix people also disagree with Mrs Baden-Powell about the contribution women can make to architecture. For their part they passionately believe women can bring new insights and a new philosophy into play. The cooperative's 10 members - all between late twenties and late thirties - work for women's groups in the public sector.

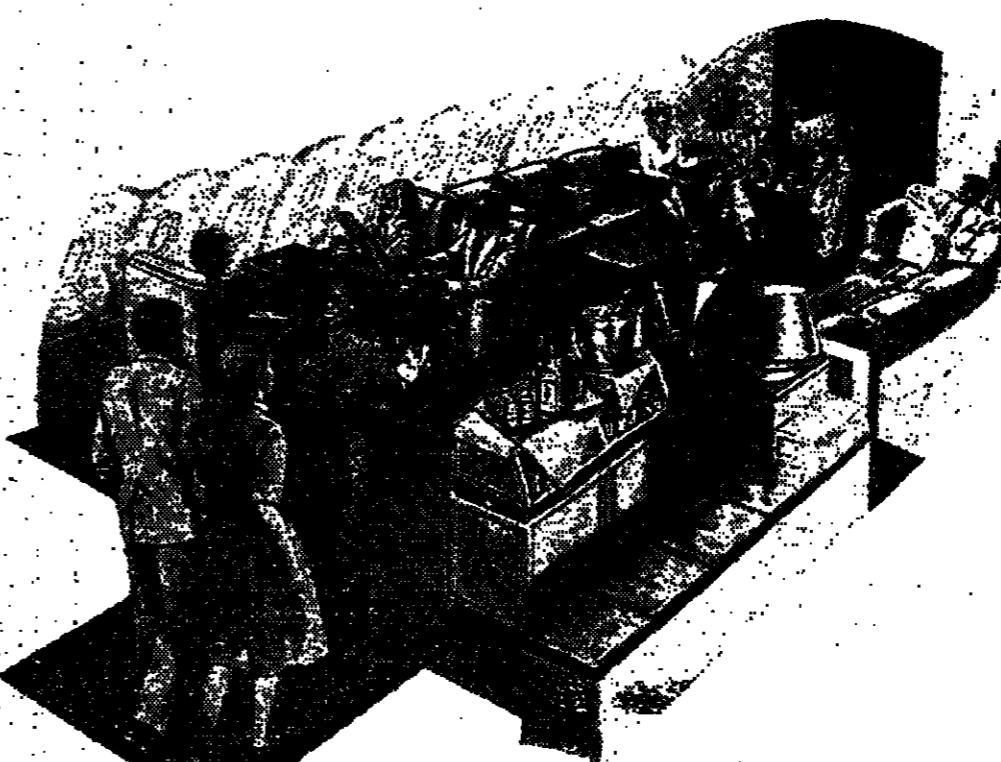
Cath Taylor, a tall woman topped by a Mohican coiffure said: "Male designers are blind to women's facilities outside the home - women's centres, children's centres and facilities for children and push-chairs in buildings like cafes and restaurants, for example."

Paul Nathanson

Women Architects - Their work is at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London WCI.

Working together: The Matrix women

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John P. Harris

Prisoners of gender

The dear old Académie Française is having trouble with the Minister of Women's Rights, Mme Yvette Roudy. She recently set up a Terminological Commission, whose job it is to make helpful suggestions about job-names and so forth. The Académie has just uttered a warning broadside, or squeak, against such tampering with the language.

This is no light affair. English difficulties with personages, Madam Chairman and what you call the Mayor's married partner when the Mayor is a lady - these are mere flea-bites in comparison.

But let us first hear the Académie. It says, with a thin veneer of reason, that the words masculine and feminine, when used for genders, do not mean masculine and feminine at all. *Tous les hommes sont mortels*, as in "All men are mortal" refers to the whole human race. The word *ministre*, grammatically masculine, goes for Mme Roudy, just as "the Prime Minister" means Mrs Thatcher. No need, they say, for feminization of words like *ministre, docteur, chef, écrivain* and the rest. They then make a bold suggestion. Away with the terms masculine and feminine for naming genders of nouns. Call them "marked" and "unmarked". The unmarked gender, masculine to you and me, covers both sexes; the marked gender is limitative and indicates sexual segregation: ladies only. *Les hommes* are men and women; *Les femmes* are not.

Now this will not do. Never mind about the problem of victims, recruits and persons, who are feminine in gender but of both sexes (so that here it is the feminine that is "unmarked" - *Une victime, une recrue et une personne* can be 100 per cent he-man). No, we are up against irresistible logic meeting immovable system.

Why must 'le' have all the leverage?

And here, let us not be modest about it. English wins hands down. In French, once you have used a noun you have to follow suit, gender-wise, absolutely rigorously, until you can manage to play a different noun-trump. If English were like French our prime minister would have to be he and him; we would have to talk of his hair-style and his husband... until we could introduce a term like "the kind lady" - which, being feminine, would get us back on the rails with "she" etc. Thus when (on those complicated forms the French love) I have to refer to my wife as *mon conjoint* (my married partner) she has to be *li* until further notice; and if I get knocked down on the Champs Elysées I shall be *une victime*, and *elle, elle, elle*, with adjectives in the feminine, until they get around to *le pauvre Anglais*, which will let me be *li*.

And do the French really think that the masculine is *non-marqué* and means she or he? Of course not. Come off it, Académie. General de Gaulle began his famous televised exhortations with "*Français! Français!*". No nonsense with him about *Français* doing for both sexes - he gave the *Français* their vote.

The Académie ought to come clean. Every British schoolchild knows that French is a macho language, and upright about it too. When my short-frustrated comrades and I, down in the prep-school jungle, were told that a thousand girls plus one boy were *ils* not *elles*, there were cries of "Ooh sir! Not fair!" Masculine for half and half, or perhaps six girls to four boys, we could accept, but one yowling male baby to a train-load of *Mae Wests* and Marlene Dietrichs, no.

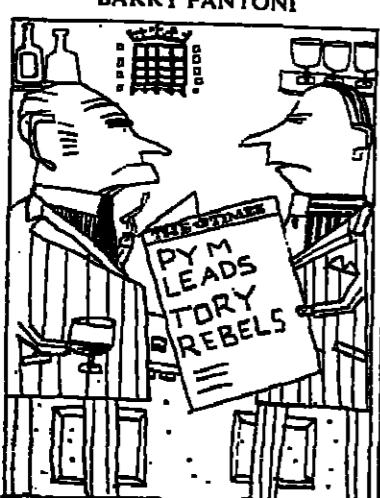
I have deep friendly feelings for France and the French, especially certain *Françaises*, and it gives me great pleasure to put forward a modest and equitable proposal to relieve their troubles. The masculine gender has had a long innings. It is time to let the other side have a turn. So, make the feminine the normal gender. Give the feminine form first for adjectives in dictionaries. Not *il y a*, *il n'y a*...

The basic undifferentiated form of the past participle will of course be the feminine, and we men will have to do the thinking. When the members of the Académie have *Mme Yvette* among them, they will be *Yvette*. What was sauce for the goose... All doctors will be *doctresses*.

No need to mangle the existing books. Make the change starting in the year 2000. Change back again in 2100, and so on - an innings per century.

I hope Mme Roudy and the Terminological Commission read *The Times*.

BARRY FANTONI



"Of course I'm right behind her, but that's not to say I'm not right behind him."

The wrong rate for the jobs

by Bryan Gould

The first casualty of what has all the hallmarks of a good, old fashioned sterling crisis will be the already fragile confidence in the Government's economic strategy. As in so many other matters, the Government's claim to have brought about fundamental change is now shown to be hollow. Until now, many may have believed government assurances that the sacrifices - lost jobs, the record insolvencies, cuts in public services - have been worthwhile because sustainable growth is at last within our grasp. But if things are now going to get worse again and another round of sacrifices is required - this time from a starting point where more than three million people are already out of work - the Government will suffer a damaging and deserved backlash from those who now see that their faith was misplaced.

The rise of 2.75 per cent in interest rates means that any hope of an improvement in the economy has been extinguished. Unemployment will continue its long climb, at a faster pace. Industrial investment will be choked off. Output will fall. The trade balance in manufactures will worsen. A further round of public spending cuts is a real prospect.

Most significantly, the rise in interest rates undermines the only real achievement

the Government can claim - the fall in inflation. What many of us have long suspected - that this lone success was a suppression, rather than an eradication, of inflation - is now shown to be true.

Like so many of its predecessors, the present government has been prepared to face with equanimity almost any development, however bad - except a collapse of the currency.

Other countries have also seen their currencies fall against an over-valued dollar but have responded with much more common sense. They have refused to be trapped, as our government has been, into jeopardizing recovery by following United States rates upwards. The Germans, for instance, have kept their interest rates low (about 6 per cent below US rates) and let the exchange rate take the strain. As result they have preserved their chances of pursuing recovery. Indeed, their industry will benefit from the renewed competitiveness produced by a lower exchange rate.

As a result, we now look certain to be the last remaining centre of rapidly rising unemployment. The Americans have created four million jobs in 15 months. The average unemployment in countries like Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and Norway is

about 3 per cent. Only we seem intent on pursuing policies which mean that unemployment must rise.

Faced with a dilemma of its own creation, the Government has got itself impaled on the wrong horn. Despite the dramatic slide against the dollar, the pound remains over-valued in relation to the currencies of many of our most important competitors.

A further fall against EEC currencies (against which the pound has appreciated by 6 per cent since the first quarter of 1983) would be beneficial at a time when the competitiveness of British industry is again declining.

The pound is admittedly now too low against a grossly over-valued dollar. It is understandable that many casual observers should be misled by the dollar rate, but why have the Government suddenly taken flight? If it could look on unconcernedly as the pound fell steadily from \$2.40 to \$1.40 - a fall of 42.5 per cent - what was so threatening about the further marginal, probably temporary, fall to \$1.30?

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The author, MP for Dagenham, is Labour spokesman on trade.

Why the unions can lord it no longer

Ferdinand IV

At times like these, you may find it instructive, wincing only a little, to recall Disraeli's prophecy in 1875, that his two trade union Acts (which in effect legalized both strikes and picketing) "will gain and retain for the Conservatives the lasting affection of the working classes". It all seems a far cry from Birmingham and Orgreave. In fact, it demands quite an effort of the imagination to remember that the 1875 Acts, like the Liberal Act of 1906, were designed to avoid precisely that sort of clash by encouraging "responsible trade unionism".

By granting precious legal privileges to the trade unions, governments hoped to help them learn the habits of civility. The unions would "put their own house in order" and "fulfil their side of the bargain". Trade unions behaved badly only because the existing laws did not fairly accommodate their interests. If they were "bloody aristocracies of industry" - to quote William Thompson, the so-called founder of scientific socialism - it was because they had no legitimate alternative to brute force, whether in dealing with employers or with non-unionists or even their own dissenting members.

It was a rum argument to start with, that people would become more, not less, responsible for their actions if they were no longer expected to abide by the law. But once the privileges had been granted, the argument had to shift. Some trade unions might still be behaving badly, it was now argued, but they would be infinitely worse if their legal privileges were removed. Indeed, any government which attempted to do the removing might well find that it was unable to govern at all. Proof of this was said to be given by Harold Wilson's surrender to the unions over Mrs Castle's proposal, *In Place of Strife* (a curiously lyrical title for an official document, not equalled until Sir William Rees-Mogg wowed us with *The Glory of the Garden*); the eventual failure of Mr Heath's Industrial Relations Act was thought to convey the same message to foolhardy governments.

Yet here and now, in July 1984, both the fears and the hopes aroused by trade union reform seem misplaced or exaggerated. The "bloody aristocracies" behave just as badly as they did in 1974, or indeed in 1884; they still intimidate, prevaricate and cheat to get their way; they still bash anyone who disagrees with them; they still remain indifferent to the law, going to the courts only to secure minor points of tactical advantage.

Yet outside the old industries - the mines, the docks and the railways - public attitudes are very different. The pseudo-monarchy that trade union loyalty is the highest of all causes and comes a long way before obedience to the law, has

understands just how much militant, wrecking trade unionism has damaged employment. But most people do now recognize the social and moral consequences of elevating trade unionism not only above the law but also above what Orwell would have called "common decency". And that is a start.

Anne Sofer

Could anyone cap Jenkin?

Some months ago, in one of those sessions of frank gossip that make political life bearable, a Conservative colleague at County Hall confided his view that this government was finished. Much thought it was what I wanted to hear. I couldn't believe he was serious. The Tories were riding high in the polls, the second Thatcher administration had barely begun, and all the banana skins looked like avoidable, though unwise, litter.

But he persisted. Just look at the catalogue of disasters, he said, and began to spell them out. The list needed the fingers of both hands and consisted entirely of names of members of the Cabinet, starting with Leon Brittan and ending with Cecil Parkinson (it was that long ago). He shook his head sadly like a country vet confirming the fatal nature of an accident to a celebrated hunter.

If the Democrats regain the White House in November, the "old guard" will be able to claim that traditional Democratic ideals are still relevant in the mid-1980s. But if the party suffers another defeat - and at present Mondale's chances of beating Reagan are not rated high - this week's papering over of cracks will be quickly rent asunder. The 1983 convention could prove to be a far less harmonious than this week's session promises to be.

The most obvious victim of this process at present is Patrick Jenkin. To be honest, he has not given a sparkling performance. But the question nobody seems to be asking is this: given the Conservative manifesto commitments and the mess of local government finance he inherited from his predecessors, could anyone else have done much better? If Mrs Thatcher's preferred option for the paving Bill - extending the life of the present GLC and metropolitan county in the first place, would all have gone smoothly? Would not all those posters about democracy still have gone up, and Londoners still have been as easily moved to a sense of outrage? Would another Environment Secretary have been able to dispose of all the functions of the GLC more expeditiously? Or prevent the clamour of the arts and disability lobbies, the churches and the voluntary sector?

And what about rate-capping? This is another manifesto commitment which, it was thought, would bring the Government considerable popularity. Whatever the local government constitutionalists might say, the ordinary ratepayer, it was alleged, would press the reduced rate-slip to his heart and bless Mrs

This ridiculous system is made worse by the fact that it can be discussed only in its own private vocabulary of disregard, targets and thresholds. Consequently, Mr Jenkin will never be able to explain, in language that the ordinary person can understand, how it is that he has not given in to Liverpool. But while he is almost certainly remiss in not anticipating the political capital the Liverpool councillors would make out of the situation, the system itself is not his creation, but that of his predecessor, Michael Heseltine.

It is rumoured that Mr Jenkin will not survive an autumn purge.

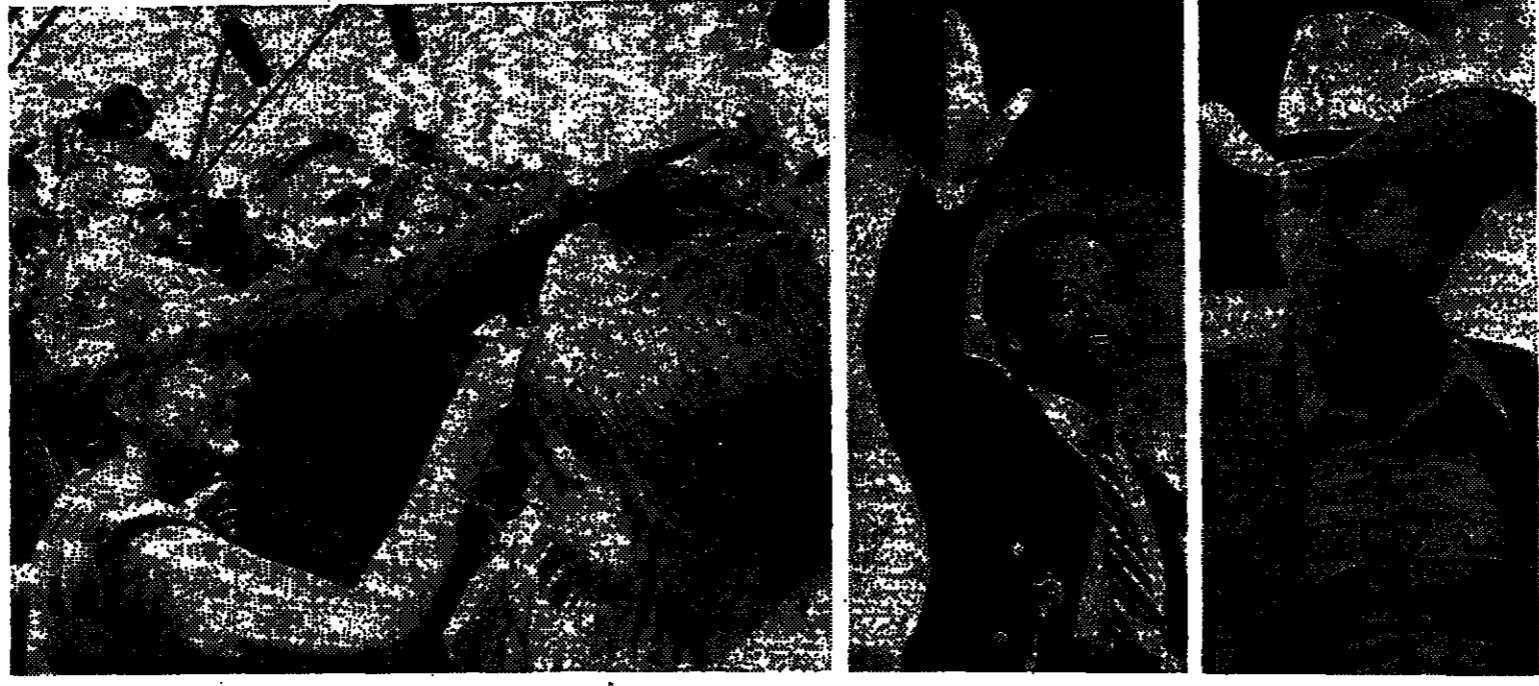
Certainly he will play the part of scapegoat with more conviction than he does his present role.

But what favourite son or daughter of the Prime Minister will be asked to take on the job of carrying out

Conservative policy on local government? No sane politician would touch it with a barge pole.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/LLP for St Pancras North.

Nicholas Ashford previews the Democratic convention, starting today



Mondale with running mate Geraldine Ferraro, and nomination also-rans Jackson and Hart: all they have in common

is abhorrence of Reagan - who must be beaten if the old divisions are not to reappear

The fragile unity that will not survive defeat

intends to keep his challenge alive until the final vote, the convention arithmetic is now heavily against him and not even his most loyal supporters expect a last-minute swing in his favour. The worst Jackson can do is to cause a little turbulence during the platform debates.

But Mondale has always been a cautious man and, as the sacking of Charles Manatt as party chairman on the eve of the opening demonstrated, conventions invariably produce unexpected crises which can rebound embarrassingly on the front-runner.

They hope that Mr Mondale, having made a fragile peace with his presidential rivals, Senator Gary Hart and the Rev Jesse Jackson, and having inspired delegates by his choice of Mrs Geraldine Ferraro as his running mate, will be able to use the convention's prime-time TV coverage to project himself as the strong and popular leader of a united party.

Nothing has been left to chance. Mondale's campaign managers are undertaking a massive operation to ensure that the convention produces no unpleasant surprises for a man who has devoted the past three years to the single-minded pursuit of the party's presidential nomination.

Hundreds of Mondale-sponsored "delegate trackers", "cluster leaders" and "whips", supported by a \$150,000 telephone system and more than 200 walkie-talkies, will be strategically located around the Moscone Centre to make sure that the party's presidential nomination.

That's what we intend to do. The whole Democratic Party is in one building for four days, and we intend to do our politics correctly.

Despite Mondale's best laid plans, the convention is unlikely to present a picture of total harmony. Floor debates are scheduled on five resolutions, four of them sponsored by supporters of the mercurial Jackson.

One opposes any first-use of nuclear weapons while another (probably the most contentious of them all) advocates "substantial real reductions in military spending over the next five years."

The Democrats want to cap military spending, but they don't want to be in a position of being accused by President Reagan of weakening America's defences.

A third Jackson resolution would put the party back on record in

The Democrats have won only

the unity which they are striving to maintain this week essentially comes from their natural abhorrence of President Reagan. But the party needs more than a shared sense of anti-Reaganism if it is to regain the White House, either this year or in 1988.

The Democrats have won only

When the community could not care less

Psychiatry has its fashions. In the 1970s, community care was seen as an excellent model but today an increasing number of psychiatrists and social workers are asking just how much care patients actually manage to get in the community.

Governments saw savings. Victorian psychiatric hospitals were dependent to run. From the mid-1970s on, all secretaries of state at the DHSS claimed to be committed to more care outside hospitals.

Despite this commitment, services in the community have not become adequate enough to keep out of hospital all those who do not need to go in. A recent study by Dr Robin McCreadie and colleagues at the Crichton Royal Hospital looked at chronic in-patients in 15 Scottish hospitals. Some 38 per cent of them would not need to enter hospital if there were adequate homes, group homes and sheltered lodgings. The study concluded that "little progress has been made in the past ten years."

In England, there is no evidence that the situation is better. Some health authorities and social services

have put patients out of hospitals and into bed and breakfast houses. A few southern coastal resorts, like Margate and Worthing, now house considerable numbers of ex-patients whose daycare centre is, often, the local Wimpy Bar where no "caring professionals" are to be found.

Elly Jansen, the founder of the Richmond Fellowship, is worried by the "increasing divergence between official policy and statements of intent made by governments."

Hospitals are run down without alternatives being built up. "No one denies the need for better facilities within the community," she says, "however, proposals for advance meet declarations that funding is impossible." She also finds that attitudes in the community continue to be rejecting.

Central to the whole notion of "community care" is that patients ought to be accepted by the rest of us in the outside world. The evidence, both in this country and in America, is that public attitudes remain doggedly hostile. Alexander Leighton, who was professor of social psychiatry at Harvard, published a

massive indictment of what he labelled "communityism" after a study of some Canadian experiments. Doctors and social workers who had high hopes for integrating patients often deluded themselves and were "as a consequence let down in their expectations".

Precisely because psychiatry is prey to fashions, there are those who argue that the whole notion of community care has now gone too far. Conservative psychiatrists are appalled by an Italian experiment in which all psychiatric hospitals in one town have been closed down and it requires the signatures of two doctors and of the local mayor to get anyone hospitalized.

The problems of community care are not good reason to cram patients back into hospitals. McCreadie's study shows clearly the need for better organization of services and the money to do it. It also requires some campaigning to get people to accept that.

David Cohen
The author is the editor of *Psychology News*.



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STATE OF EMERGENCY

The miners' strike, on which Mrs Thatcher has firmly and correctly placed the principal blame for the current financial malaise and the consequent rise in interest rates, is the product and responsibility of one man. If Mr Arthur Scargill had not been in the position which has enabled him to manipulate the miners' groundless fears of unemployment to promote the class war he openly proclaims, the strike would probably not have started and would almost certainly have been settled by now. Just as, by his own admission, he used the miners' strike of 1972 when he was also (in his own words) "fighting a government" in his class war, though from a more junior position, so today he is using the same methods as leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, acting for the forces of the anti-democratic left, to bring down this Government, or at least destroy the policies on which it was elected.

The ruthless rejection of reason and compromise which is Mr Scargill's principal characteristic is also his principal strength. It makes it virtually impossible for people inhabiting the rational world of give-and-take negotiations to deal with him. Yet his political ruthlessness is also his potentially greatest weakness. For Mr Scargill has left nobody in any doubt that his struggle is against the Constitution which frightens many who might be his allies in a more normal industrial dispute.

Thus though responsible Labour leaders have been timorous of condemning Mr Scargill outright, they have for the most part feared even more to support him, since they know that the Labour Party's survival as a serious claimant to political power depends on its being recognized as a constitutional party which cannot countenance the destruction of a legitimate government by unconstitutional means. On Saturday, however, at the Durham miners' gala, Mr Neil Kinnock came perilously and disgracefully near to abandoning that position when he falsely described the dispute as "fight in the mining communities for survival" and proclaimed that Mrs Thatcher must not be allowed to "let this industry and the coal communities rot". Those in the Labour Party who still have regard to the traditions which Attlee bequeathed them must surely be dismayed to hear their leader endorse Mr Scargill's campaign in the terms Mr Kinnock used this weekend.

More to the point, however, fear of Mr Scargill's attack on elected parliamentary government is what has so far deprived him of the trade union allies he has sought. Of course, it is in large part for the protection of their own jobs that the steel men have resisted his attacks on their industry, but there is also no doubt that they are disillusioned by the political purposes behind Mr Scargill's strike. That was also true, when it came to the point, of the railwaymen. Unions will push their luck when

they can, and often much too far for the economic and social well-being of the generality of their fellow citizens, but they usually know that their rank-and-file will not support any attempt to destroy the elected Government.

The story of industrial relations in Britain since the First World War has been one in which every strike which has been clearly seen as political in its motivation or its effect has failed for lack of popular support. It has been this that has so far kept Mr Scargill, relying on the cheers and bullying of his little private army, in an isolated position, rejected even by a significant and courageous element in his own union.

Now, however, he seems to have hope of allies. The dispute at the major docks seems to have coagulated into something very like a total stoppage. It began because British Steel had used non-dockers to unload iron ore at Immingham, near Grimsby, after shipments had been blacked by dockers in support of the miners. The Transport and General Workers' Union now argues that what is at issue is the continued existence of the National Dock Labour Scheme, which gives protection to the dockers' employment by providing that only registered dockers may work in the ports (handling about 70 per cent of the nation's imports and exports) covered by the scheme. On the other hand, the strong suspicion has been voiced from British Steel that the original Immingham dispute (now in principal settled by agreement) which precipitated the wider stoppage was deliberately engineered to help the striking miners. The continuing stoppage over the demand for a blanket undertaking from the employers against non-registered labour seems to be fuelled with the same political purpose.

With this threat to the nation from the fifty-four major docks, the Government clearly has the duty immediately to invoke the Emergency Powers Act of 1920, and its amending Act of 1964, to deal with any threat to the life of the community as a whole. The law enables the Government to make any regulations necessary to secure the supply of food, water, fuel, energy and transport, to preserve peace, and "for any other purposes essential to the public safety and life of the community".

It is a safeguard that has had the support of, and has been used by, both Conservative and Labour Governments. "Provision must be made, in an exceptional way, to meet the life needs of the nation. I do not regard steps of that kind as breaking the strike", said J. R. Clynes, the vice-chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party when the Bill was before the House of Commons in 1920. No Government has accepted the right of trade unions to bring the country to a standstill, since to do so would be to cede to an insurrectionary force the power

of the state to use its powers to defend its legitimate authority. But if that point is reached, it is only because the instigators of the strike have taken it beyond the normal limits within which, by due bargaining and mutual agreement, a dispute can be settled before it threatens to endanger political stability.

Any government is rightly reluctant to bring into play the Civil Contingencies Unit, which is based in the Cabinet Office, to deal with a threat to the life of the people. If the Government now makes emergency regulations, it will only be because Mr Scargill's politically motivated strike has unfortunately spilled over into an area where it raises the question: who rules? If, to paraphrase Lloyd George, the state were to yield to a stronger power, then the consequential logic is that that power takes over - which is the aim of the revolutionary in every age. That, of course, is precisely what Mr Scargill wants, but his ultimate weakness is that it is the last thing wanted by the overwhelming majority of his fellow citizens. They are democrats, and they will deny him the "historic victory" at which he aims.

THE DOUBLE CHIN FACTOR

The defeat of Sir Robert Muldoon in the New Zealand general election removes from the world stage, at least temporarily, one of its more colourful figures. New Zealand is a small country and a long way from almost everywhere else, but Sir Robert has been its leader for nearly nine years - longer than any other democratically elected national leader now in office - and he has led it in a style calculated to attract attention.

His most memorable stand in international terms was his refusal to ban the South African rugby tour in 1981. While making clear his personal dislike of apartheid and his determination to uphold the multiracial character of New Zealand's own society, Mr Muldoon (as he then was) stuck courageously to the principle that sporting links should not be dictated by government in a free society. The skit which he encountered as a result from other Commonwealth countries, so far from intimidating him, provoked him to some very outspoken remarks at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Melbourne, whose declaration (drafted by the Australian Liberal Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser) he dismissed as "a series of pious platitudes with a totally inadequate conclusion".

"I work on the basis that strong, straightforward words help all the time", he said on the

same occasion. Indeed, he was given to using expressive words like "ratbag" to describe journalists whose questions he found offensive. He was equally forthright in criticizing the European Community, for its treatment of New Zealand after British entry, and in expressing his support for Britain during the Falklands war.

He could be called "Thatcherite" in his abrasive, uncompromising political style - though with a masculine, antipodean crudity which Mrs Thatcher would hardly emulate. Surprisingly, though, in recent years he had become distinctly Heathite in the content of some of his policies. Last year he stumped the world preaching the need for a "new Bretton Woods" - a nostrum also favoured by socialist France and other debtor countries, and implying an attempt to organize collective interference - almost certainly restrictive in effect, if not in intention - with world trade. At home, following in the ill-starred footsteps of his neighbour Mr Fraser, he has been struggling to master an economic crisis with price-and-wage freezes, state-imposed cuts in mortgage rates, and sweeping regulations on bank and finance company lending. Symbolically, perhaps, his familiar jutting jaw has become a double chin.

Finally, like both Mr Heath and Mr Fraser before him, he

called a snap election hoping to dramatize the conflict between himself and the trade unions. But he has fared no better than they. His party lost votes on its right to the New Zealand Party, which has grasped the free enterprise banner. Sir Robert cautiously abandoned, while the Labour leader Mr Lange - like Mr Hawke in Australia last year - has been able to present himself to the middle-ground electorate as the man who will restore national unity.

Mr Lange is a moderate on most issues and his success is hardly a disaster for the West. He does face the almost invariable dilemma of new left-wing governments, being pledged to increase government spending yet owing his victory to an economic crisis caused partly by already excessive foreign debt. There is also the awkwardness for the West created by his pledge to ban nuclear-powered shipping from New Zealand waters. The fact that, owing to Sir Robert's in this case rather ill-timed obstinacy, the Anzus Ministerial Council meets today in Wellington with a lame-duck foreign minister in the chair does not exactly facilitate the issue. But, at least it provides the occasion for an early informal meeting between Mr Lange and Mr George Shultz, to look for ways of limiting the damage to an Alliance which both are anxious to maintain.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stay of execution at County Hall

From Mr Robert Mitchell

Sir, The action of the Government, giving me and my fellow GLC councillors an additional unselected year of service, does not solve many problems. It avoids changing the colour of the council by ministerial fiat but the oddly named Paving Bill (is the road to hell still paved with good intentions?) still cancels elections before the abolition legislation is passed.

Since frantic whipping in the House of Lords only produced a majority of 20 last time, that passing cannot be assumed. Perhaps the Government may now consider the very flimsy justification it has, before proceeding.

The manifesto commitment occupied 7½ lines in a 47-page document. How many votes it affected will never be known - but certainly very few outside the areas concerned.

In the GLC area in the 1983 election 1,517,154 voted for the manifesto and 1,940,631 against - 44 per cent for, 56 per cent against. In the metropolitan counties it was 39 per cent for and 61 per cent against. In both cases in 1979 more voted Conservative when there was no such commitment.

The extent of opposition to abolition emerged in the responses to the Government's White Paper, *Streamlining the cities*. Only 91 of the organisations and persons who responded were for abolition, 882 against and 512 had no overall view. The ambiguity in presentation prevents analysis of the 512. Certainly only 91 out of 1,485 wanted straight abolition.

Public opinion polls in London are showing 65 per cent against abolition. It is insulting to assume that all Londoners are duped by Livingstone propaganda.

In fact, the continuous references to Livingstone performances and sayings are a particularly depressing part of Government propaganda. The discussion is (or, at least, should be) about the need for a directly elected assembly to deal with strategic and London-wide issues.

The success or failure of this or any previous administration is totally irrelevant. You don't chop a tree down because you don't like the bird singing in it.

In view of the above, may I appeal to the Government to reconsider the possibility of a directly elected assembly to give London a voice of its own. Yours faithfully,

ROBERT MITCHELL
Greater London Council,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.
July 6.

Benefit system

From Mr David Piachaud

Sir, One wonders at your leader, "Who Benefits?" (July 3): it is as wayward in its accuracy as it is woeful in its attitudes.

You report that the Policy Studies Institute "gives important evidence that for several major classes of beneficiaries the level of Supplementary Benefit is probably about right". This interpretation of their evidence is strange indeed. While PSI found that the most serious hardship occurred in families with children, even among pensioners they found that one-quarter of those on Supplementary Benefit did not have a complete set of basic clothing (one change of clothes and shoes and a warm coat).

Your attitudes are, in the 1980s, frankly irrelevant. You comment "an ethic of labour and masculine responsibility" which is equally insulting to two million jobless men and to those you wish to treat as feminine dependents. You command "case work" as though poverty can be tackled by individual treatment.

You write that "the 'stigma' of receiving public doles" (elsewhere referred to as "handouts") is an "indigenous element in the British social make-up" without asking why this might be so or how this might be changed. Your conclusions arise "given the nature", as you put it, "of poor people". What an offensive generalisation.

Do you advocate higher benefits in the light of the hardship revealed by the studies or a simplified system in the light of the confusion recorded among both staff and claimants or a reduction in unemployment that has caused an explosion in the numbers dependent on Supplementary Benefit? No, not and no.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID PIACHAUD,
London School of Economics and
Political Science,
Department of Social Science and
Administration,
Houghton Street, WC2.
July 4.

Weekends in prison

From Mr Alfred Dubs, MP for Battersea (Labour)

Sir, Last weekend saw the release from prison of 2,000 short-term prisoners under the new parole arrangements introduced by the Home Secretary. This is a long overdue and constructive reform which is to be widely welcomed.

I wish he could be similarly congratulated for his Green Paper on intermittent custody. In his recent letter (July 4) Mr David Jenkins, Director of the Howard League, has clearly indicated some of the arguments against weekend non-custodial sanctions.

The Home Secretary is faced with a high prison population, an increasing use of custody by the

Meeting demand for higher education

From Professor Myles Burnyeat and others

Sir, A levels are now over and many students with their parents are waiting to see whether they have got into university. Thousands of students will be disappointed by Government action.

According to the last annual report of the University Central Council on Admissions, 5,000 places were removed in the first two years of cuts up to 1983, and that at a time when applications rose by 8,000, leading to a total of 13,000 rejections. We are now approaching the end of a third year of cuts, and the number of rejections this year will be higher.

In our experience, students and parents are very seldom aware that this is why good students are being turned away. It is important that they should know, because yet further cuts are expected.

The cuts of 1981-4 and future cuts

were premised partly on expected falls in university applications which have not materialised. Indeed, according to a report in *The Times* of June 29, Government statisticians now agree that the expected fall will not occur within ten years. This ought at least to halt further cuts and from your report readers are likely to infer that it has

done so. We seek the opportunity of correcting that impression.

At best, it will postpone those further cuts which were justified by reference to a fall. It does not remove the threat of annual cuts, possibly substantial, which we have been told to expect in a circular letter from the Chairman of the University Grants Committee, simply to make financial savings in the public sector.

It does not make provision either for the view of the Royal Statistical Society. Their working party estimates that there is likely to be an actual rise in the demand for higher education throughout the remainder of the century. This is on top of the rise that has already occurred. The universities have been asked how they would respond to a fall. It would be more appropriate to ask how the Government would respond to these rises? For a start, it should openly renounce annual cuts.

Yours sincerely,
MYLES BURNYEAT,
(Robin Hood College, Cambridge).
MICHAEL DUMMETT,
(New College, Oxford).
RICHARD SORABJI,
King's College, London.
Strand, WC2.
July 2.

Liverpool's finances

From Sir Trevor Jones

Sir, Local government finance is complex and in order to properly understand the state of Liverpool's finances it is essential that all facts are available. Since these facts are only now apparently emerging it is understandable that the militants, by keeping everyone in the dark, were able to mislead everyone, including Mr Kinnock, into believing that Liverpool faced bankruptcy.

The militants work to a simple strategy, first you create the problem and then campaign about it. On the financial facts emerging all their previous contentions have been destroyed.

The council's books have been balanced by utilising some £20m left to them by the prudent management of the previous Liberal administration. The scale of these funds was conceded from everyone and even publicly denied by their local leader.

The assistance given by Mr Patrick Jenkins was similar to what was allowed under urban programme on many previous occasions with the sole exception of the continued

subsidy on demolished council dwellings: this one item contributes £1m this year. This also will apply to all local authorities. What is ironic is the fact that with sensible and efficient management of the council's services a single figure rate increase was achievable without any redundancies or cuts in services.

Instead we have had a great and expensive campaign of deception and even now when most of the facts can no longer be concealed.

The militants attempt to disguise their massive climb down by hailing it as a victory.

If Mr Kinnock wishes to help the City of Liverpool he should expel the militants from his party as he did in Blackburn. Intelligent people here are not fooled by the militants' slogans repeated with mechanical regularity reminiscent of tactics which many thought were ended in 1945.

Yours sincerely,
TREVOR JONES,
Leader of the Opposition,
Liverpool City Council,
The Town Hall,
Liverpool.
July 13.

Honouring Mr Mugabe

From Mr Michael Benskin

Sir, As a member of the academic staff of the University of Edinburgh, I wish to be publicly dissociated from its decision to confer, on July 20 the degree of *doctor honoris causa* on the present prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe.

In assessing the value of his contribution to education in Zimbabwe, the sponsors have presumably not troubled to consult the people of Matabeleland. It is true that at the time the award was first proposed, the Ndebele people may have held no very strong views on the matter; times change, and their present plight simply cannot be ignored.

The honorary graduate's commitment to the ideal of a one-party state is of course nothing new, and his overturning of judicial process in the recent sabotage trial prompted no-one to observe that he was acting out of character.

It is a matter of the most profound personal disappointment that this university should so far have repudiated the democratic intellect as to endorse the architect of a regime under which its own existence could not be tolerated.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES de SELINCOURT,
SYLVIA LIMERICK,
JOHN DAVIS.
The Foundation for the Study of
Infant Deaths
5th Floor,
4 Grosvenor Place, SW1.

July 11.

Pricking the bubbles

From Mrs F. G. Bolton

Sir, We now face a water shortage, yet all over the country millions of households are wasting millions of gallons of water trying to remove from their sinks the last of the ever-multiplying bubbles of detergent foam.

It used to be possible to buy, quite easily in supermarkets, low-lather liquid detergent, but this facility now seems only to apply to powders designed for use in washing machines.

If the public could be weaned from the idea of "more bubbles the better", and manufacturers would once again produce low-lather liquid products, that would surely result in worthwhile savings of water with no lowering of domestic standards and with the added bonus of easing the load on sewage plants.

Yours faithfully,

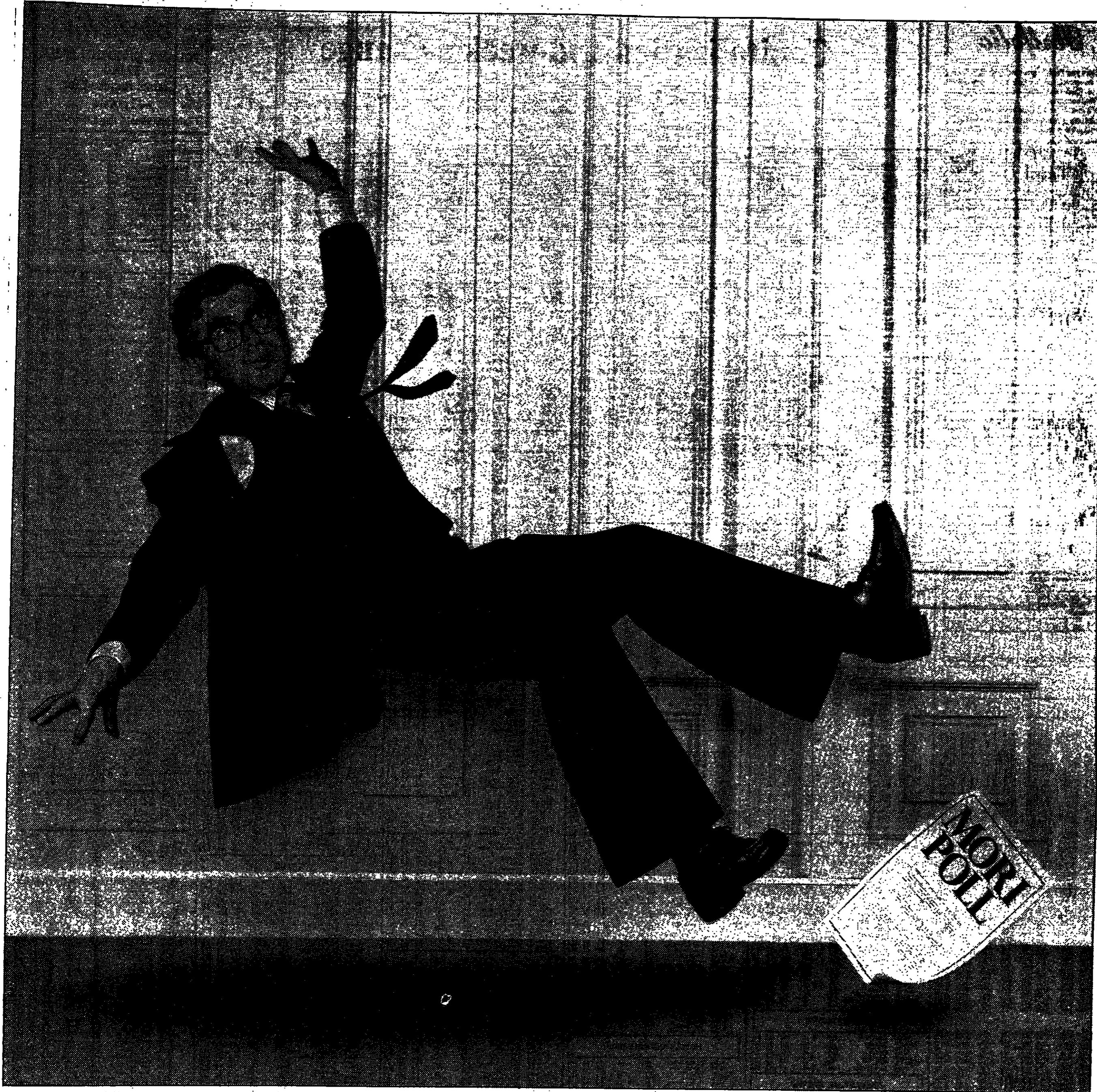
JOYCE M. BOLTON,
22 Birchfield Gardens,
Low Fell,
Gateshead,
Tyne and Wear.
July 4.

courts, a confused sentencing structure and a probation service under pressure from conflicting demands. The new proposals will simply add to these problems.

All the evidence is that the new measure will have scarcely any effect on the size of the prison population. It may even add to it, if those who fail to turn up are punished for this by full custody.

One of my main fears is that it will devalue the importance of the existing, severe non-custodial penalties. We already have more people in prison per head than almost any other Western European country. We also have the largest number of offenders in prison.

I wish he could be similarly



ANOTHER POLITICAL BANANA SKIN?

This week, Patrick Jenkin, the Government's accident-prone Environment Secretary, will try yet again to get next year's metropolitan county council elections scrapped.

Having met with resounding opposition just eighteen days ago, when the House of Lords amended his abolition Paving Bill by voting to retain elections, Mr Jenkin's Bill is back today, with their Lordships being offered a curious deal by a Government desperate to win them over, and even more desperate to avoid a huge defeat at the polls next May.

In exchange for peers' support to cancel elections, Mr Jenkin is offering to extend the life of the threatened councils, until they are supposedly abolished by a parliamentary bill which doesn't yet exist.

But, denying legitimate elections to some eight million metropolitan county voters is precisely what their Lordships voted against, fearful of the serious constitutional implications.

And it's certainly not what those eight million voters want. A reflection of their dissatisfaction was seen only last week, in a MORI Poll conducted throughout the six metropolitan counties. A mere 16% of voters went along with the Government's proposals, whilst 60% said the elections should take place.

NO, NO, NO, NO, YES.

Surely a 4:1 vote of no confidence cannot be ignored. Not least given the fact that Mrs Thatcher was a signatory to the recent international Declaration of Democratic Values, which defends the rights of citizens everywhere to participate in "a system of democracy which ensures genuine choice in elections freely held."

But of course, saying one thing and doing another is nothing new to this Government.

In its manifesto, acknowledging the supremacy of parliament, the Conservative Party stresses the need for a "strong second chamber" which it says is "a vital safeguard for democracy." Yet, in its handling of the abolition issue, as with many others, the Government seems to regard the House of Lords as the home of the rubber stamp.

A BAD BILL PAVING THE WAY FOR A WORSE BILL.

The Government's abolition proposals and its handling of the total issue have been acknowledged as a complete fiasco, even by many leading conservatives.

But, oblivious to all warnings, the Government insists on bulldozing its Paving Bill through, before the

main Abolition Bill has even been drafted. It is obsessed with achieving its arbitrary, and unexplained abolition deadline of April 1986.

Ignoring the fact that previous local government reorganisations have been achieved only after detailed consideration.

Issuing totally conflicting statements about the aims and benefits of abolition.

And denying the logical solution of a full and independent inquiry into the structure and financing of local government.

Yet such an inquiry is all that the metropolitan county councils have campaigned for.

A reasonable enough request to all but the Government, whose overt response has been to ignore our powerful and reasoned arguments, but who in reality want to silence us.

A desire stemming from the Government's inability to disprove our case, or produce any evidence to justify its own botched proposals.

Come what may the Government is determined to scrap the local elections it fears so much. Even though it outrages the electorate.

And even though it runs contrary to the will of the Lords.

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Earnings began July 2. Dealings end July 13. 5 Contango Day, July 16. Settlement Day, July 23.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

THE TIMES
Portfolio
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THE TIMES
Portfolio

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If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

1. **INDUSTRIALS A-D**

No.	Company	Yield per share	Price last Friday	Chg/ w/e	Open Div per share									
1	AAH	1.20	174.70	-2.0	1.40	162.00	-1.0	1.40	152.50	-1.0	1.40	145.50	-1.0	1.40
2	Bodycote	1.20	160.00	-1.0	1.20	159.00	-1.0	1.20	152.50	-1.0	1.20	145.50	-1.0	1.20
3	Brumsgrove Cast	1.20	177.00	-1.0	1.20	175.00	-1.0	1.20	165.00	-1.0	1.20	155.00	-1.0	1.20
4	BBA	1.20	144.00	-1.0	1.20	145.00	-1.0	1.20	135.00	-1.0	1.20	125.00	-1.0	1.20
5	Avro & GEC	1.20	145.00	-1.0	1.20	145.00	-1.0	1.20	135.00	-1.0	1.20	125.00	-1.0	1.20
6	Ayrshire Metal	1.20	145.00	-1.0	1.20	145.00	-1.0	1.20	135.00	-1.0	1.20	125.00	-1.0	1.20
7	Coats	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
8	Bspak	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	148.00	-1.0	1.20	138.00	-1.0	1.20	128.00	-1.0	1.20
9	Bath & Portland	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
10	Depot	1.20	145.00	-1.0	1.20	145.00	-1.0	1.20	135.00	-1.0	1.20	125.00	-1.0	1.20
11	Edison	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
12	Eurode	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
13	Enviro	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
14	Kalumino	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
15	Pitmeadow	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
16	Holmes	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
17	Elliot (B)	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
18	Espresso Int	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
19	Hawker	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
20	Corus Eng	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
21	Festivals	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
22	Industrials A-D	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
23	Festivals	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
24	Magnolia	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
25	Les (Arthur)	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
26	Mobius	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
27	Reddick Glass	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
28	LCP	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
29	RHP	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
30	Reunions	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
31	Scott & Robertson	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
32	Spencer Clark	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
33	Stanchill	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
34	Valor	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
35	Solicitors Law	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
36	Whitcroft	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
37	Wood (SW)	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
38	Weldman	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
39	Telios	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20
40	Waterford Glass	1.20	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	-1.0	1.20	140.00	-1.0	1.20	130.00	-1.0	1.20

Year Daily Total

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	WEEK

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock out-standing	Price last Friday	Chg. on w/e	Int. Div. per share	Gross Div. per share	Price P/E
SHORTS					
10500 Tres	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	
10517 Tres	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	
10520 Tres	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	
10521 Tres C	152.00	-1.0	1.20	150.00	
10522 Tres C	152.00				

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

What will the pound do to our prices?

Sir Geoffrey Howe must be contemplating his parting present from the Treasury with some satisfaction. On moving next door to the Foreign Office, Mrs Thatcher's first Chancellor received a framed graph on the monetary aggregates - all coming neatly home to target in 1983.

A picture worth framing, because this was the only year in which the Thatcher Government hit all its monetary targets, which are now giving trouble to Mr Nigel Lawson. Of course, since the early days of embarrassing failure with a single target (remember 1980-81, when the target was 7.1 per cent and sterling M3 rose 19.4 per cent?) Chancellors have armoured themselves with a range of targets, thus increasing their chances of scoring somewhere but likewise making a perfect score more difficult. This is not an easy monetary policy either to pursue or to promulgate, and many of Mr Lawson's difficulties this past fortnight stem from the confusion.

Mr Lawson's public position has been that interest rates are a matter for the markets but he does, after all, still have a set of money targets, and directly or indirectly interest rates are his most visible instrument for keeping each aggregate trained on the bull's eye. Can interest rates serve two masters? Only when the markets and Mr Lawson agree, and for the most month they have been rather painfully at odds.

Mr Lawson keeps telling us that the domestic monetary situation does not warrant today's high level of interest rates. His argument that monetary growth is bound to slow down this autumn is plausible and probably correct. What's more, the narrowest money measure, M0, is still easily on target. But with the venerable sterling M3 rising at an annual rate of 14.7 per cent, and wider measures growing still faster, there are bound to be dissenting voices; and with the miners and dockers spreading international gloom, enough pessimists to pass the Chancellor's troubles to the most sensitive indicator of all - the exchange rate.

The position of sterling in the firmament of monetary policy has changed critically. The Government has refrained from joining the European Monetary System, or intervening unilaterally to fix the rate. Officially, all that has happened is that the exchange rate has been upgraded to the status of a source of subsidiary financial information - an extra check on the monetary indicators. But since the Government's veil of indifference to sterling was torn off in 1980, its monetary policy has become slightly more like the German and less like the American - and thereby more suitable to a medium-sized, open European economy.

Only last week, the Government's Chief Economic Adviser - reviewing his formidable forecasting experience at the Treasury - pointed out to a symposium at the London Business School the key influence of the exchange rate on the decline in inflation in the early 1980s. Far more than expected, it was the high sterling rate that forced manufacturers to hold down prices and contain costs, while the money numbers moved erratically and wages proved slow to adjust.

The dangerous corollary is that a falling exchange rate would have a similarly important impact on inflation. But here the evidence has been quite different. The Treasury's model rule of thumb is that a 10 per cent fall in the exchange rate adds about 2 per cent to prices about a year later, with more to follow. A sharp fall in the exchange rate produces an obvious

effect, which is why the Chancellor had to shove the blocks under sterling last week (and would have done better to act earlier). If one applies the rule, far too crudely, by last week sterling had fallen enough to push the Treasury forecast for next spring up from 4 per cent to about 5.5 per cent (with independent forecasters prophesying worse). Anything more would have rather plainly brought the Government's counter-inflation progress to a halt.

But neither Sir Geoffrey nor Mr Lawson have shown themselves averse to clawing back some competitiveness by a gentle sterling decline from the giddy days of 1980. The remarkable aspect of this decline is that it seems to have been achieved at no inflationary cost.

Since its peak in 1980, sterling has fallen more than 45 per cent against the dollar. Yet calculations by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) suggest Britain's import prices rose not at all, up to the end of 1983, relative to domestic prices - if anything they actually rose less.

There could, of course, be a nasty explanation for this higher inflation in Britain, no that there was not fall in the "real" exchange rate; but OECD calculations also suggest the real exchange rate between Britain and America fell 35 per cent over the same period. So other explanations are needed. One is that other currencies were falling against the dollar too, so Britain's trade-weighted exchange rate was moving much less. Even so, the International Monetary Fund's "real trade-weighted" exchange rate index suggests a decline of 19 per cent between the beginning of 1981 and the end of 1983.

But both these "real" indices quoted so far depend on movements in unit wage costs in different countries. This is a convenient measure of competitiveness, but is does not tell you what is happening to prices: manufacturers possessed of a depreciating currency may be jacking up their profit margins. (No bad thing, of course, if it is in Britain these have been pared too thin - but it does mean higher prices.) A useful spot-check on this is provided by Morgan Guaranty, which calculates monthly indices of "real trade-weighted" exchange rates based on the wholesale prices of manufactures. And this still shows a fall of nearly 10 per cent by May this year, compared with the average for 1980-82.

Two explanations remain. One is that raw materials prices have been exceptionally weak during this economic recovery, rising slowly even in sterling terms. The other is that importers have clearly cut their profit margins (not to say dumped manufactured goods) over the past three years.

So what does that tell us about the future? The Chancellor's immediate inflation target - 4½ per cent by the end of the year - depends on whether interest rates come down by then, which they certainly should. Looking beyond that, commodity prices are still weak; and the world recovery is not strong enough for importers to risk jacking up their profit margins.

But there are limits to the extent to which they can go on paring them down in line with sterling. This is good news for British manufacturers - provided they can either continue to achieve big productivity gains, or get a better grip on wage costs.

Further progress against inflation still depends fundamentally on domestic cost control.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

NEWS IN BRIEF

Job sharing 'is rubbish'

Unemployment in Britain would not remain permanently high and the long-term outlook could be quite bright if the Government helped rather than hindered fluidity in the labour market, according to Professor Patrick Minford from Liverpool University.

Writing in the Institute of Economic Affairs' quarterly magazine he says that the view that Britain now has a permanent pool of unemployed and must adjust by job sharing, early retirement and creative leisure planning is "rubbish".

He argues that governments must design their taxes, benefits and union laws to further rather than hinder adjustment in the labour market needed to bring down unemployment."

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION has approved a sales cooperation agreement between Carlsberg, the Danish brewers, and Watney Mann & Truman, the brewing arm of Grand Metropolitan. The Commission said that although the accord involved two major brewers, it should not be blocked on anti-competitive grounds because it allowed a non-British brewer to gain a foothold in the British market.

FIELDING NEWSON-SMITH is the latest firm of stockbrokers to admit to talking on a link-up with another financial institution. Mr James Dundas Hamilton, the senior partner, confirmed yesterday that Fieldings had been talking to several parties. No partner has yet been identified.

JAPAN has agreed to provide Indonesia with a soft loan of 71,600m yen to help its economic development.

ORDINARY SHARES

Brewers rise in an ailing market

Doom and gloom may abound, but for the brewing sector 1984 has so far been a good year.

Let us look at the facts. First, the sector has risen by 17 per cent against a market which has shown very little net change.

Secondly, good results and satisfactory dividend increases have been the norm rather than the exception, with some quite sparkling achievements. These include Bass, where profits were up by no less than 35 per cent, followed by Scottish & Newcastle, running a close second with profits up by 34 per cent.

Thirdly, beer production is up by 5.3 per cent - an even more remarkable increase given the labour disputes which have occurred at one or two breweries.

Fourthly, spirit consumption is showing some short-term recovery at least, and wine sales seem to become ever more buoyant as each day passes. Finally, hotel occupancy levels continue to rise and catering expenditure grows well.

As the season of school reports approaches, the headmaster can report that the brewing sector (in terms of its share price performance) is fourth this year out of a class of 33; good progress has been seen; and the sector could be capable of doing still better if it works at it.

So far so good, but the perverse attitude of the stock market never ceases to amaze some people. For example, this year has seen three important bids made by brewers. Two succeeded, one did not.

First, Scottish & Newcastle attempted to acquire Cameron. Immediately, regardless of whether it was right or wrong,

this was perceived by the market as a good move and the fact that the bid did not proceed was regarded as disappointing.

Then Guinness successfully bid for Martin the Newsagent, but the share price of Guinness suffered fairly heavily as a result. Finally there was the Greenall Whitley bid for De Vere Hotels, which might well qualify as the curate's egg of take-overs this year in the sector, and the share price fell initially by 13 per cent.

In terms of the sector's share price performance, schizophrenia still flourishes. Over the

past twelve months the average share price fall of the six largest regional brewers has been 21.1 per cent. In marked contrast, the majors are up by an average amount of 29 per cent.

Despite the pronounced advance in the performance of the two groups, both fashion and perhaps some (but not all) of the facts of life tend to label the regional brewers as a group to be avoided. These shares, it is argued, should be sold whereas the major brewers should be bought.

Such a view is an over-simplification and, like all over-simplifications, is unlikely to be true. Nevertheless, the force of sentiment is such that it could be unwise to ignore it.

The regional brewers are perceived as having many "problems" - premium ratings, no "leisure" involvement, inadequate interests in lager, limited wines and spirits business, allegedly poor trading areas and so on. This may be true of some but in general it does not stand

up to analysis. Furthermore, it ignores the benefits they still possess, not least in terms of reasonably well-contained distribution cost.

Vaux, with its sizeable hotel interests, has been achieving satisfactory results but seems to remain unduly tarnished because of its "heavy North East involvement".

Such a tag might have been appropriate in the past but it should not be forgotten that there are many other areas in the UK where unemployment is in fact worse than the North East. In any case, Vaux has been

conspicuously successful in broadening both its geographical base and its base of activities. The shares, valued at around 11 times earnings and yielding 6 per cent, appear to be reasonably priced amongst the regional brewers.

Greenall Whitley, at present

in the process of spending £44.5m to acquire De Vere Hotels, has suffered because of the likely short-term dilution of earnings that might result. In addition, it has been affected by increased exposure to interest rate sensitive borrowings.

Nevertheless, the PE multiple of 9.5 times earnings seems unduly low.

Recognising the extent of their good price performance, until now, the major brewers still seem likely to continue to make the running in the sector. Trading, by and large, remains quite buoyant and profit expectations perfectly adequate.

Whitbread's shares appeared extremely lowly rated earlier this year and, although some

recovery has been seen, the long-term scope seems adequate. The rating is still low, the asset support very good and by no means unimportant.

Scottish & Newcastle, in the best performers in the sector, delivered particularly good results for 1983-84. Prospects continue to look reasonable although, as the company pointed out, it would be wrong to envisage a repeat of last year's rate of profit growth in the current year.

However, better volume, further improvements from hotels and continuing savings from cost cutting are attributes which will continue to count. The shares yield 6.4 per cent, the highest for any company in the sector and the PE multiple of 9.5 times earnings is relatively low.

To match the attainments of its competitors, the company might still have some further catching up to do, but the returns that might accrue over the next few years or so should amply support the present rating.

So, as the climate has passed from "a brewer's easier" to "brewers' summer" and that profitable "good weather" addition to trade, the "marginal point" has begun to have an increasingly favourable impact, the sector seems capable of continuing to fare better than the average for shares.

There might be a slight lull now, the results season has passed, but the fundamentals remain unscathed. Indeed, the headmaster's autumn report might make even better reading than the summer report.

The author is a partner in the stockbrokers' Buckmaster & Moore.

Federal Reserve to rule on tighter credit controls

From Bailey Morris
Washington

The powerful Open Market Committee of the American Federal Reserve Board meets in closed session today and tomorrow to chart the course of interest rates over the coming critical months.

Governors of the Federal Reserve system, which effectively acts as a central bank, must decide whether to tighten credit conditions, given the still strong United States expansion, and if so, by how much, to avoid a rekindling of inflation.

The meeting takes place during a particularly difficult economic period when interest rates are rising. Third World debt concerns are strong, and economists are divided over the future course of United States economic growth.

Paul Volcker will indicate steps taken to Congress.

chairman of the Board, will indicate what steps have been taken next week when he reports to Congress on monetary policy.

At 9 per cent, the discount rate is much lower than the 11 per cent Federal Fund rate which institutions charge each other on their borrowings.

Traditionally, when there is such a large gap between the bank's discount rate and the Federal Fund's rate, the Board moves to close it by raising the

discount rate. But analysts said the decision would be more difficult this time because of differences among committee members over the correct course of short-term monetary policy.

Financial markets would probably regard an increase in the discount rate as a signal that the Federal Reserve Board wanted a tighter policy and thus a higher level of interest rates.

The United States prime lending rate the banks charge their best borrowers has been moving steadily higher and now stands at 13 per cent. Most economists believe the rate, under pressure from government borrowing to finance the record Federal deficit, will move to 15 per cent and possibly above by year's end.

A decision to tighten policy, thus putting upward pressure on rates, could have a dramatic impact on Third World debtor countries.

The key question before the G-5 Market Committee is whether the US economy will be slowing as much as desired by the second half of the year.

But given the uncertainties

Euroferries vote

European Ferries' shareholders meet today to vote on a second time on the company's controversial plans for cutting concessionary fares on Townsend Thoresen Ferries by creating a new class of preference share.

The proposal was defeated by a small margin last month but since then substantial alterations have been made to the scheme.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week
FT-SE 100 Index: 995.5 down 48.5

FT Index: 770.7 down 1.05

FT All Share: 955.49 down 23.9

Bargain: N/A

Deutsche USA Leaders: 94.21 down 6.36

New York: Dow-Jones Industrial Average: 1109.57 down 12.7

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,153.23 down 308.68

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 746.02 down 81.26

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):

gold \$341.50 - silver \$24.00

gold \$344.50 - silver \$26.50 -

261

New York (last): \$344.50

Kruggerrand (per ounce):

\$355.00 - silver \$26.50 (2288.50 - 268.50)

Sovereigns (new):

\$81.50 - silver \$2.50 (21.75 - 62.50)

*Excludes VAT

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Blandford-Per-
mogaze, HunterPrint Group, Rand
Mines Group (Quarterly), Trust of
Property Shares, FINALS: Ellis
and Everett, Hillards, Topps estates,
Vivex Group.

TOMORROW - Interim: British
Kidney Patient Association Invest-
ment Trust, Child Health Research
Investment Trust, Greenwich Cable
Communications, F. Pratt Engi-
neering Vantage Securities, Finlays
D. F. Bevan, British Building and
Engineering Appliances, First
Leisure Corp., MFI Furniture,
Milbury, Slade Gorman, Symonds
Engineering, Warehouse Group,
Wight Collins Rutherford Scott.

WEDNESDAY - Interim: Union
Discount, Finlays: Christie-Tyler,
Distillers, Fleming Technology
Investment Trust, Hampson Indus-
tries, Kellock Trust, Robertson
Research, Stylios.

THURSDAY - Interim: Bullock-
Dewhurst and Partners, Blandford-
Gold, Eurotherm International
Gestetner, Greenfriar Investment,
Y J Lovell, O Range Free State
Group, Gold Mining (Quarterly),
Romney Trust, Transvaal Gold
Mining, Finlays Bet, County Prop-
erties, Davy Corp, Dixons Group,
Dowty Group, Fleming Entertain-
ment Investment Trust, Multitone
Electronics, Rothmans Inter-
national, South African Land
Southwold Holdings, Vafal Reefs,
Western Deep.

FRIDAY - Interim: Commercial
Bank of Wales, Electronic Machine,
Glasgow Stockholders Trust
Finlays: Black Arrow, Bristol
Evening Post, Grunring Group,
Ebel, Craig Shipping, Harold
Ingram.

when the September contract stood at just over 70.

Other financial futures have also been showing signs of stability. The September 1984 Eurodollar futures contract

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

Mapping a route through the short-term risks

It always helps to know where one is going when planning a route. In the present holiday period this is very rarely a problem. Most holiday-makers know their destinations and plan their routes accordingly.

In financial markets, however, the ultimate destination is rarely known with certainty. If it were, market prices would have already adjusted to a level which incorporates that certainty.

In any form of investment, therefore, it is necessary to balance the returns offered at present prices against the risk of uncertain events. Given the present state of the gilt-edged market, it is of extreme importance to assess the risks.

Gilt-edged prices have fallen almost continually since the Budget in March. Does this indicate that we are now in a bear market and cannot expect prices to recover until further falls have occurred? Or is it reasonable to expect prices to recover to the pre-Budget level within the next 12 months?

What is definitely true is that the returns are very high. As can be seen on the accompanying chart, the level of yields on long-dated gilt-edged stock is more than 6 per cent higher than the present inflation rate.

The last time that this occurred was in the great depression when inflation was actually negative. The gap between bank base rates and inflation is also very high – the highest it has been since the great depression.

With inflation expected to remain in the 5-7 per cent range

over the next few years, real short-term rates of interest will remain very high if no downward movement occurs. Such rates of return are clearly attractive, by historical standards but whether investors will wait for them to become more attractive depends on their perceptions of the risks.

The risk to the market is chiefly a short term one. The recovery, in sterling following the rise in interest rates has been weaker than would have been expected. With the US Fed's open market committee meeting today and tomorrow, all will be watching to see if any tightening occurs.

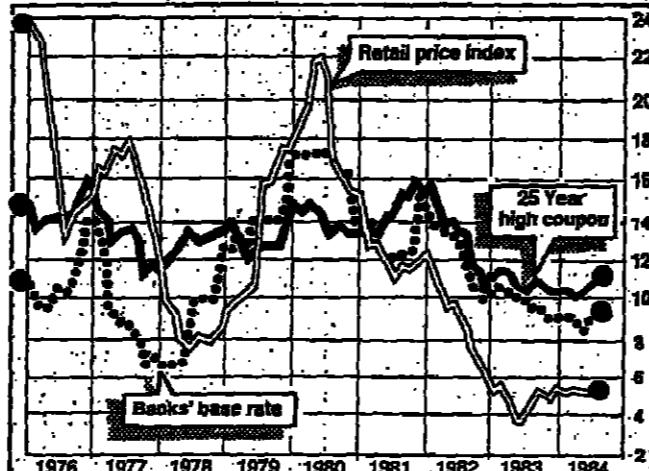
If US rates rise further and/or

UK labour disputes worsen, sterling could test levels below \$1.30. This would place further pressure on domestic short-term interest rates.

Although it is difficult to determine where domestic interest rates would need to go, if UK rates were brought to a level where they stood at a premium to those presently in the US, the higher rate offered on UK deposits would compensate for the negative factors (chiefly labour disputes) affecting sterling. The currency would probably stabilize. A rate of 14 per cent could be expected to do the trick, even if US interest rates rise further.

Referring back to the chart, one can see that when base rates were 14 per cent, long-dated yield were of a similar magnitude. What must be remembered, however, is that during those periods, retail price inflation was above 10 per cent and not considered to have a

Michael Jankowski



significant chance of moving below that figure.

With inflation now 5 per cent and expected to stay below 7 per cent, yields on long-dated stock are unlikely to rise by such a significant amount and I would see the limit being 12 per cent (for the FTA 25-year high coupon index).

Longer term fears of a collapse of the US bond market with yields reaching 14½ per cent by 1985 seem to be little in the minds of US bond investors at present.

The bond market has rallied six points from its low six weeks ago. No doubt these fears will emerge again when the market is less optimistic. On inter-

national relativities, 25-year UK gilt-edged yields would need to rise to about 12 per cent (as a 250 basis point gap can be justified between the two markets) if US bond yields rise to 14½ per cent.

On the other hand, there are risks for some investors to be out of the market should yields

fall. Given the high real yields on offer, a favourable performance of sterling on the exchanges (if and when domestic labour disputes are resolved) could improve the gilt-edged market considerably. Already we have seen a substantial improvement in the market after the rise in base rates to 12 per cent.

The author is gilt-edged specialist at stockbrokers Simon & Coates.

interest rates in the money market seem to expect the next move in short-term interest rates to be down. Any signs of sterling strength on the foreign exchanges would enhance this expectation.

Looking at the risks involved, it would appear best to wait until the latter part of this week before making any moves in the market.

If sterling gets through unscathed, the market should be expected to improve and, on balance, I would look to a healthier market over the next month.

Technically, the market will also be subject to some favourable influences. Liquidity is high and, given that many tax-exempt institutions will choose to establish tax losses (to be offset against gains elsewhere), this liquidity will go in the market after the tax point is established along with the reinvestment of the sales proceeds.

Looking further into the future, the rise in interest rates will lead to a slowing of bank lending with a consequent reduction in the gilt-edged funding programme.

As credit demand slows, savings will also rise and the balance between the two will push for lower interest rates. On domestic grounds, therefore, pressures will force lower interest rates across the maturity spectrum.

The best maturity area on such a recovery in the market would clearly be in the longer term. This is the area which has been outperforming in the recent recovery and is expected to continue to do so.

USM REVIEW

Average cost of flotation jumps to £131,000



Marshall's heroics leave England shaken to the core

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The third Test match at Headingley, sponsored by Cornhill, threatened to end no less disappointingly for England than the second at Lord's. At stumps on Saturday, the West Indies had 102 runs with only four second-innings wickets in hand, a wretched position compared with what had seemed reasonably likely only an hour and a quarter earlier. From 104 for two, with Gower and Fowler playing well, England slumped to 135 for six, with all their batsmen out.

It has been nevertheless a riveting match, and the way in which the West Indians got themselves out of trouble on Saturday would have been familiar to all their most recent opponents. Once again they produced the goods when most needed. They closed ranks when there were cracks.

The England selectors, for their part, will have been wondering over the weekend whether the time has come to put Willis out to grass. There is no need to decide yet. England were also in dire straits against Headingley in 1981 when he had his finest hour. He was

Lloyd used Harper, who at once gave two left-handers Fowler and Gower, a testing time out of the bowlers' front door.

After the West Indies' first wicket, he was the best bowler there, and Gower caught at the wicket, thereby breaking a partnership which was promising to give England an

advantage.

It says a lot for Harper that West Indians would now not want to go into a match without him. Until he came into this side earlier this year, the leavening in the attack had to come from Richards and Gomes. Harper can bat too, and he has an exceptional pair of hands. His seven wickets in the series have mostly been useful ones but today, the chances are that England will be finished off by Garner. Marshall and Holding.

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England's prospects were im-

proved when Marshall, after coming in to bat one-handed on Saturday, then bowled like a demon in the afternoon. Having cracked his left thumb in two places on Thursday, he was not expected to take any further part in the match. The West Indies' manager said so.

There is more than one version as to how Marshall was brought back into the action. Clive Lloyd is

thought to have been keen on the idea that Marshall himself, certainly when he was at his best, could after 12 wickets on Saturday, Marshall was a long time coming down the pavilion steps. He had not, it seems, padded up, and England, thinking he would not be batting, began to leave the field. Gomes was 96 not out at the time, so that it seemed to start with as though Marshall's heroics were aimed simply at seeing Gomes to his hundred.

But Mr James Farre, chairman of the Berkeley Group, and his managing director, Mr Tony Pidgley, hardly bat an eyelid. They had up-market houses in South-East, which has fared better than the rest of the country during the recession. The Stock Exchange's approach to companies to switch from 163 to the USM is avoided". Hichens says.

Often an introduction follows a period when dealings have been conducted under the rule of 163 facility which allows occasional share deals in public by unquoted companies. The Stock Exchange's approach to companies to switch from 163 to the USM is avoided". Hichens says.

Much of the cash raised is going into the company with the controlling Green family, descendants of George and John Green who acquired the business from Eliza Tinsley when she retired in 1873, retaining 80 per cent of the USM.

The cheapest introduction is arranged by the USM which still carries her name, Albert E. Sharp, the Birmingham broker is placing Tinsley shares at 55p before the USM arrival. The cost of the exercise is a below average

sales up from 29,000 to £1,320.

Now Comsoft is concentrating on the lucrative European market where it has already built a comprehensive network offering programmes for micro-computers in various languages.

Comsoft is arranging a listing on the USM which is expected to raise £450,000. The group is offering by way of tender through Kleinwort Benson and broker Laurence Trust 1.89 million shares at a minimum price of 120p. This values the entire group at 29.12m when it boasts a price-earnings ratio of 25.6.

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LOW TAR As defined by H. M. Government

DANGER: Government Health WARNING:

CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH

Cram wins but in a slow time and Moorcroft gives an action replay

By Jim Railton

Steve Cram, England's 1,500-metres star, fails to win the Olympic relay race, but his team-mates do.

England reached the final of the men's 4x400-metres relay race, but, with the race, 100m from the finish, Steve Cram, of Nottingham, was unable to run his 400m because of a bad knee. But Cram and his team-mates, David Moorcroft, Alan Smith and Mike Smith, won the relay in 3min 44.76sec. It is not going to win any medals, and Cram acknowledged that he has a lot more to do before his 1,500-metres heats begin in Los Angeles on August 9.

Before he leaves for California next week, he will try to catch up on the preparation that has been marred by an Achilles tendon injury, with a mile in Edinburgh tomorrow, and another one in Oslo next Saturday evening. The pleasing thing about yesterday's race was his forcement last lap after a relatively sedate pace, due to the high wind and a too big field of 15. Steve Cram, who won the 1,000-metres in which Cram trotted in last Friday, won the 800m metres yesterday.

David Moorcroft reproduced the scenario from the Gateshead 3,000-metres last weekend, all but the time, in the second of only three races before the Olympics. Moorcroft started in the back in the second and a half lap race and worked his way through the field who were running a slow first kilometre in

RESULTS FROM BIRMINGHAM

100 METRES: 1, L. Christie (Eng), 10.35 sec; 2, M. Smith (Eng), 10.36; 3, A. Jasinski (Pol), 10.45. 200 METRES: 1, S. Cram (Eng), 21.47; 2, J. Huo (US), 21.50; 3, S. A. Salter (Eng), 21.52. 400 METRES: 1, S. Cram (Eng), 43.47; 2, B. Hinchliffe (Eng), 43.50; 3, A. Salter (Eng), 43.55. 1,500 METRES: 1, D. Moorcroft (Eng), 3:41.05; 2, D. Lewis (Eng), 3:41.07; 3, J. Doherty (Eng), 3:41.15. 800 METRES HURDLES: 1, D. Patrick (US), 1:56.3; 2, B. Hinchliffe (Eng), 1:56.4; 3, S. Hwang (Kor), 1:56.5. 4x100 METRES RELAY: 1, England 41.18 sec; 2, Hungary 41.37; 3, Poland 41.38.

Bubka talks of breaking the barrier

Sergei Bubka, whose world record of 5.90 metres in the pole vault kept three-quarters of the 17,000 crowd at Crystal Palace captive until about 11pm at the Peugeot Talbot Games on Friday evening, sees himself clearing the six-metre barrier within one to two years.

The 23-year-old Soviet athlete, who has been told he would have been a world record holder for the 1980 Moscow Olympics if he had not been injured, thinks he can do it. Shurukin, the coach, says: "He's a champion, he's won 100 per cent of his meets over six metres."

Zola Budd will be the outstanding threat to Mary Decker in Los Angeles after the 18-year-old from South Africa, who won last year's 3,000 metres in 9min 55.6 seconds, at the same meeting.

Mary Decker, of the United States, the world 1,600-metres and 3,000-metres champion, has opted to run only the longer distance at the Olympics, the same one as Zola Budd.

Geoff Parsons, having been left out of Britain's Olympic team, should have embarrassed the selectors with a British record of 2.26 metres in the high jump.

Mrs Smith's record

Joyce Smith warmed up for the first Olympic women's marathon in Los Angeles on August 5 when she set a course record time of 1hr 13min 10sec in the Cambridge half-marathon yesterday.

Bradeley outstrips Cram's record

The records of Olympic winner, Steve Cram and Peter Elliott, were swept away in the wind and rain at the English Schools Championships yesterday by the National Dairy Council, at Thurrock, Essex, on Saturday.

Clifton Bradeley, a student of psychology and human biology from Stora, aged 19, broke Cram's five-year-old record of 3min 46.02sec in the senior boys' 1,500 metres final, with 3:45.90. David Gerrard, aged 15, from Stamford, equalled the 15.02 sec of the intermediate boys' 800 metres final, setting a new record by one fifth of a second.

Bradeley was elated at his success, and gone out not just to win, but to beat Cram's record. "I wanted to leave something to be remembered by," Bradeley said. "I wanted to run until the last lap and finish with my finishing burst, which was slow so in the end I went it alone after 400 metres."

Bradeley, who clocked 3:42.03 in the 1,500 metres final, was the first senior winner of the English Schools' 1,500 metres. He had previously improved markedly each year since this year I have come on even faster than I could have hoped,"

JOHN GREEN: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 3:45.90; 2, M. Gerrard (Eng), 15.02; 3, D. Gerrard (Eng), 15.02. 800 METRES: 1, C. Bradeley (Eng), 3:45.90; 2, D. Gerrard (Eng), 15.02; 3, A. Abrahams (Eng), 15.02. 1,500 METRES: 1, C. Bradeley (Eng), 3:45.90; 2, D. Gerrard (Eng), 15.02; 3, A. Abrahams (Eng), 15.02. 1,500 METRES (INTERMEDIATE BOYS): 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 3:45.90; 2, D. Gerrard (Eng), 15.02; 3, A. Abrahams (Eng), 15.02. 800 METRES (INTERMEDIATE BOYS): 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 3:45.90; 2, D. Gerrard (Eng), 15.02; 3, A. Abrahams (Eng), 15.02. 1,500 METRES (SENIOR BOYS): 1, C. Bradeley (Eng), 3:45.90; 2, D. Gerrard (Eng), 15.02; 3, A. Abrahams (Eng), 15.02. 800 METRES (SENIOR BOYS): 1, C. Bradeley (Eng), 3:45.90; 2, D. Gerrard (Eng), 15.02; 3, A. Abrahams (Eng), 15.02.

ROAD RUNNING: CAMBRIDGE: Half marathon: 1, R. Treadwell (Cambridge), 51.10; 2, R. Lunnan (Cambridge), 51.10; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 51.10. 5Km: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 19.54; 2, J. Howes (Cambridge), 19.55; 3, A. Abrahams (Eng), 19.56. 10Km: 1, D. Gerrard (Eng), 17.94; 2, S. Bradeley (Eng), 18.02; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 18.03. 20Km: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 15.32; 2, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 15.33; 3, J. Howes (Cambridge), 15.34. 30Km: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 14.18; 2, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 14.20; 3, J. Howes (Cambridge), 14.21.

INTERNATIONAL: 1,000 METRES: 1, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.16; 2, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

POLO: 1,000 METRES: 1, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.16; 2, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

1,500 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

2,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

3,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

4,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

5,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

6,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

7,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

8,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

9,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

10,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

11,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

12,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

13,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

14,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

15,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

16,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

17,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

18,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

19,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

20,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

21,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

22,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

23,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

24,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

25,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

26,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

27,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

28,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

29,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

30,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

31,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

32,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

33,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

34,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

35,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

36,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

37,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

38,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

39,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

40,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

41,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

42,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

43,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

44,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

45,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

46,000 METRES: 1, S. Bradeley (Eng), 2:04.16; 2, M. Parsons (Cambridge), 2:04.18; 3, J. Alderson (Cambridge), 2:04.20.

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HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Study your university plans now

Are you hoping to enter university in October 1984 you should be thinking about your application. Applications are handled by the universities' Central Council on Admissions, which accepts them between September 1 and December 15 in the year before to entry. Candidates complete a UCCA form on which they may name not more than five universities and return it to the UCCA office for processing and distribution to the universities.

University selectors then scrutinize the forms and "make offers" to applicants, specifying A-level examination grades to be obtained the next year. Candidates must, if fortunate enough to receive several offers, decide between them, and need not choose the one originally highest on their list. Indeed, they frequently change their minds after a visit or interview.

December 15 is the official closing date, but the last few years have seen a trend toward earlier application and last year the universities reported a 10 per cent increase in the number of forms received before November 30. Many selectors do not wait until the closing date, but make offers or rejections at the forms are received, so it can be advantageous to get them in early. If you wait until December, you run the risk of finding new places left, or you could find that the offers go up. One departmental selector said last year for instance, that whereas he had been asking for BCD in November, as his places filled he increased his asking rate to a less generous BCC. Moreover, several selectors say that are accustomed to seeing the forms of the better motivated candidates come in early and therefore tend to offer more places earlier in the season.

Make a list of all you need to know

Some schools, particularly those with a large number of UCCA references to write, expect candidates to hand in their forms soon after the beginning of the autumn term and this means that you really cannot afford to wait until September to start thinking about your application. There are 92 university establishments listed in the UCCA handbook - counting the London and Welsh colleges separately - and you may choose only five. The remainder of this term and the summer holidays are the time for research and preselection.

Where do you begin? How do you decide where to spend the next three or four years of your life? A lot of

Beryl Dixon tells how would-be students should go about applying for places and why there is a trend towards early approaches

chance comes into it. Some like the sound of the course itself; some choose an attractive place; others go by school or parental recommendation and it is not uncommon to select a place for personal or social reasons. Luckily, most people are happy in the places to which they eventually go. However, you might as well start the selection process.

First, make a list of all the things you need to know. Everyone is different and your priorities will not be the same as your friends'. What sort of place would suit you? Do you want to go to a city, a rural setting or a campus university? How important is it to live in university owned accommodation? Or would you prefer dig? There is an important consideration to bear in mind.

Until this year local authorities refunded amounts in excess of £59 spent each year on travel. This is no longer the case, and in future, costs of travel from home to university and daily travel to and from lodgings must come from your grants. Students, hopefully, will not be deterred from applying to the places of their choice, but it is worth thinking about.

Perhaps the most important single decision is that of the course. You should be applying only if you want to spend the next few years in serious study. You may already have chosen your subject, but you should at least consider new ones. There are many listed in the UCCA handbook which are not taught in schools. Even if you are choosing to continue a subject from A level, do check that the course is what you expect, and do not fall into the trap of assuming that they are identical at different universities. There is a vast difference in the syllabuses of familiar sounding subjects: modern languages, for example, may be studied from a business and linguistic angle or may be biased towards the study of literature. Even straightforward sounding subjects can catch you out: agriculture, for instance, is not a farm management is virtually an applied chemistry degree at some universities.

It is essential to give time and thought to these matters. Apart from special personal reasons, students drop out because they are unhappy

with their environment or because the course is not what they expected. Try to absorb first the vast amount of information available in books. UCCA handbooks are arriving in schools and you may already have been given one. I would suggest, however, starting to narrow down your choice with the Compendium of University Entrance Requirements.

When you have made a list of possibilities, turn to the CRAC degree course guides, which should be in school libraries.

There are guides to most subjects which compare and contrast the ways in which they are taught at different places. They tell how much accountability is included in different business studies courses or how largely Roman law features in law courses, as well as giving valuable information on teaching and assessment methods at each establishment. Then you need to look at prospectuses and course leaflets from a number of institutions. They may not answer all your questions and do remember that they have a public relations function - but read in conjunction with the alternative prospectuses available from some students' unions they will give you a good picture of courses, accommodation and social facilities. Several universities now produce useful video "prospectuses", but these are usually available to schools rather than to individuals.

A visit on campus is a good idea

There is no substitute for a visit to a university, but it is obviously unrealistic to suggest that you spend your entire summer holiday hitch-hiking around different campuses. If you can arrange to see some, however, so much the better. You may be able to attend an official open day. If not, why not just go? You can absorb a fair amount by wandering around, and nobody is likely to object.

Lastly ask if you have unanswered questions, write to university admissions officers. Most of them are happy to answer letters from prospective applicants, provided that the information has not already been given in the prospectus. Ask school staff for their opinions: ask to be put in touch with former pupils who are now at university. Above all, do ask your staff for an honest assessment of your A-level potential. Some courses demand higher entry grades than others and it would be foolish to waste one of those precious five choices with an unrealistic application.

You may not be able to do all of this during the summer, but if you can, you stand a better chance of making an informed choice next term.

Applications are invited for the above newly established post. The post will be for a period of three years. The post holder will be expected to teach the Department of International Centre to join a research project in the above area. Telephone: 01-580 6222 or 328 as soon as possible.

BIRRECH COLLEGE
Department of Chemistry
Mall Street, London WC1E 7HX

University of London: The London School of Economics

Saji Research Lectureship in Japanese Economic and Social History

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the above newly established post. The post will be for a period of three years. The post holder will be expected to teach the Department of International Centre to join a research project in the above area. Telephone: 01-580 6222 or 328 as soon as possible.

Appointment will be on the salary scale for lecturers £7,190-£14,125 a year plus £1,186 London Allowance.

In assessing the starting salary, consideration will be given to qualifications and experience.

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University of London: The School of Economics

LECTURERS

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Today's television and radio programmes

BBC 1

TV-am

6.00 *Ceefax* AM: Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sports at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; film and pop record reviews between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.35; phone-in financial advice between 8.30 and 9.00.

6.30 *Gardener's World*: Geoff Hamilton, Clay Jones and Anna Mayo as their Start from Scratch garden near completion (shown last Friday). 9.25 *Horizon* on Sunday, Cliff Michelmore with singer Grace Kennedy at her Totswood, north London, home (shown yesterday). (*Ceefax* titles page 170). 10.00 *Ceefax*, 10.30 *Play School*, presented by Bert Thomas (t).

10.55 *Cricket*: Third Test. The fourth day's play at 10.30, match at Headingley between England and the West Indies.

1.05 *News After Noon* with Richard Whitmore and Michael Cole. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 1.22 *Regional news* (London and SE only); Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.25 *Check-a-Block*: A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).

4.40 *Cricket*: Third Test. Live action from Headingley. 4.18 *Regional news* (not London).

4.20 *Play School*, presented by Carol Leader. 4.40 *Play Away*: Comedy, jokes and music presented by Brian Cant and Royle Pottman (7). 5.05 *John Craven's Newsround* (7). 5.10 *The Kids of Dagenham Street*: More adventures with the youngsters who live on the Toronto thoroughfare.

5.40 *Sixty Minutes*. Moira Stuart reads the national and international news at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55; and news headlines at 5.58.

6.40 *World of Wildlife*: Sharks are this evening's subjects and fascinating underwater camerawork reveals the grace of the feared fish. Narrated by Robert Powell (t) (*Ceefax* titles page 170).

7.10 *Minstrel*: Jonathan Chase, the criminologist with the facility to change into any animal he chooses, tonight challenges 'The Dragon', the scourge of merchants in Chinatown. Stars Simon MacCorkindale (*Ceefax* titles page 170).

8.00 *Only Fools and Horses*. The lads break down in the block where the Trotters live. Something must be done about it so Rodney becomes chairman of the tenants' association (t) (*Ceefax* titles page 170).

8.30 *The Handing Trail*. The start of a 1,500-mile bike ride down the East Coast of the United States by Mike Handing. He begins his journey at Philadelphia (see *Choices*). News with Nicholas Witchell.

9.25 *Film*: *A Question of Honour* (1981) starring Ben Gazzara, Paul Sorvino and Robert Vaughn. Crime drama about a New York policeman, yearning for a big case, who is tipped off about a drug deal. He jumps at it, little realizing that he is being set up to provide evidence of police corruption. Directed by Jud Taylor.

11.38 *News*: Headlines. 11.40 *Mavericks*: Pyramids and Pouf. The story of Geoff Ward and John Buckley who transformed part of the Egyptian desert into a thriving chicken farm.

12.10 *News*: Headlines and weather.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 *Thames news* headlines followed by *Seaside Street* 10.25 *The Southwest - America*: James Michener contrasts the 'ghost' mining towns with modern-day Houston. 11.15 *Once Upon a Time ... Man Animated* history series. Today, Elizabethan England 11.40 *The Little Rascals* (See *Choices*).

12.00 *Garrison and Spinach*. Valerie Pitt reads the story, *Dunkirk Takes a Walk*. 12.10 *Let's Pretend to be the Sun*: *The Wind Beneath My Wings* (t). 12.20 *Home Sweet Home*: American domestic comedy series (t).

1.00 *News*: 1.20 *Theatre* (1966) starring Norman Wisdom as a newspaper reporter who is discovered, is the long-lost grandson of the prime minister. Directed by Robert Asher. 3.50 *Cartoon Time*: *Pizzicato Pussycat* (t).

4.00 *Garrison and Spinach*. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 *The Abominable* (t). 4.20 *The Incredible* 4.25 *Dangerous*: *The People Eater* by Harry Duffin. The tale of three teenagers, in 1958, who are obsessed by rock and roll and who are convinced they will make themselves big names in the pop world. 5.15 *Gambit*: Quiz game for married couples.

5.45 *News*: 5.00 *Themes news*. 6.25 *It's Worth Salty Hawking*: replies to consumer affairs letters from viewers. 6.35 *Crossroads*: Is Helen Walker still a threat to Keith Brown's relationship with John Latchford?

7.00 *The Kynship Factor*: Head two of the brain and brawn competition. Gordon Burns takes Paul Smith, Declan Smith, Stan Ashcroft and Keith Foot through grueling physical tests and a cerebral grilling. (*Oracles* titles page 170).

7.30 *Coronation Street*: Mike Baldwin is the intended victim of his factory girls' revenge. (*Oracles* titles page 170).

8.00 *World in Action Special*. 8.00 *The Sweeter Country Boy*: At the insistence of his chief, Regan accepts help from an expert on alarm systems with Bristol's Regional Crime Squad when burglar alarms begin to go off before there is any sign of a break-in: Will the 'soulless' burglar? envious of the respect of the tough Scotland Yard Flying Squad officer? Stirling, John Thaw and Dennis Waterman (t).

8.00 *News*: *Crime*. Quigley, the pathologist calls for a change in the law after a mental hospital's out-patients kill his father and brother and yet might not be judged because of his 'insanity'.

11.30 *All in the Mind*: Psychologist Dr John Nicholson talks to other psychologists about Britain's crime and criminals.

12.00 *Open University*: *German 1982: Influences on the Decision 12.20 Adult Literacy*: The Cape Verde Experience, 2. Ends at 1.20.

12.25 *Night Thoughts* from Lord Soper.



Debbie Rix on Breakfast Time: BBC 1 8.30am

● A low-grade American teacher with a saucy wife and a passion for Jane Austen gets an exchange job at the only British university with a full-storied career. *Frontline* (t) and *Documentary* (See *Choices*).

6.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News from Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; financial advice at 6.45 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.15; cartoon at 7.25; Susan George at 7.40 and 8.15; pop video at 7.55; astrology at 8.20; TV-am doctor at 8.05.

● While we loaf around cushion, singer and comedian Mike Harding rides 90 pounds worth of bicycle and rucksack from Philadelphia to New Orleans in the summer heat, in search of the American dream. Such is *THE HARDING TRAIL*.

BBC 2

9.05 *Open University*: *Language: Discourse Analysis 6.20 East Anglian Coast & 6.55 Merton Matrix*. 10.30 *Where Has All the Granite Gone?* 7.45 *Technology: A Mile Run*. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 *Cartier*.

9.15 *Cricket*: Third Test. Further coverage of the play at Headingley.

9.10 *News* summary with subtitles. 9.15 *One of the Family*: Marion Foster is at the Cotswold Wildlife Park talking to John Stone who explains how to home-rear the Heliconid, a South American butterfly, as well as stick insects and praying mantises. Don Reid (host) before visitors in the centre of tortoise (t).

9.35 *The Open Golf Championship 1982*: Highlights of last year's tournament, held at Royal Birkdale. Introduced by Frank Windsor with commentary by Peter Alliss.

9.45 *Imagined Worlds*: The first of a new series about scientific ideas to which five scientists, each of whom having developed an original theory, explain how they reached their conclusions. Tonight's guest is Tom Bower, professor of Child Psychology at the University of Edinburgh, who talks about his work with babies and young children. He has 25 years of experience in the field and has earned him a worldwide reputation for designing critical experiments to test infant skills and abilities.

9.50 *Call My Bluff*: Robert Robinson is in the chair for another edition of the witty word game. Arthur Marshall's team: Julie McVicar and Julian Peart; hostess: Margaret Howard and Robin Bailey on his side (t).

9.50 *Tenits*, Episode four of the series of one-woman drama and as the running of the camp is not as smooth as it should be Miss Hasan makes the women work in the factory as well as in the camp (t) (*Ceefax* titles page 170).

9.50 *World in Action Special*. 9.50 *The Sweeter Country Boy*: At the insistence of his chief, Regan accepts help from an expert on alarm systems with Bristol's Regional Crime Squad when burglar alarms begin to go off before there is any sign of a break-in: Will the 'soulless' burglar? envious of the respect of the tough Scotland Yard Flying Squad officer? Stirling, John Thaw and Dennis Waterman (t).

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12.00 *Open University*: *German 1982: Influences on the Decision 12.20 Adult Literacy*: The Cape Verde Experience, 2. Ends at 1.20.

12.25 *Night Thoughts* from Lord Soper.

● A low-grade American teacher with a saucy wife and a passion for Jane Austen gets an exchange job at the only British university with a full-storied career. *Frontline* (t) and *Documentary* (See *Choices*).

6.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News from Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00 with headlines on the quarter hours; sports at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; film and pop record reviews between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.35; phone-in financial advice between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 *Cartier*.

9.15 *Cricket*: Third Test. Further coverage of the play at Headingley.

9.10 *News* summary with subtitles.

9.15 *One of the Family*: Marion Foster is at the Cotswold Wildlife Park talking to John Stone who explains how to home-rear the Heliconid, a South American butterfly, as well as stick insects and praying mantises. Don Reid (host) before visitors in the centre of tortoise (t).

9.35 *The Open Golf Championship 1982*: Highlights of last year's tournament, held at Royal Birkdale. Introduced by Frank Windsor with commentary by Peter Alliss.

9.45 *Imagined Worlds*: The first of a new series about scientific ideas to which five scientists, each of whom having developed an original theory, explain how they reached their conclusions. Tonight's guest is Tom Bower, professor of Child Psychology at the University of Edinburgh, who talks about his work with babies and young children. He has 25 years of experience in the field and has earned him a worldwide reputation for designing critical experiments to test infant skills and abilities.

9.50 *Call My Bluff*: Robert Robinson is in the chair for another edition of the witty word game. Arthur Marshall's team: Julie McVicar and Julian Peart; hostess: Margaret Howard and Robin Bailey on his side (t).

9.50 *Tenits*, Episode four of the series of one-woman drama and as the running of the camp is not as smooth as it should be Miss Hasan makes the women work in the factory as well as in the camp (t) (*Ceefax* titles page 170).

9.50 *World in Action Special*. 9.50 *The Sweeter Country Boy*: At the insistence of his chief, Regan accepts help from an expert on alarm systems with Bristol's Regional Crime Squad when burglar alarms begin to go off before there is any sign of a break-in: Will the 'soulless' burglar? envious of the respect of the tough Scotland Yard Flying Squad officer? Stirling, John Thaw and Dennis Waterman (t).

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Treasure hunt: Competitors for the first Newbury Metal Detection Rally line up against the skyline yesterday awaiting the word to start. Below: sweeping a designated area for buried "treasure" for which there was more than £1,000 in prizes.



Top security head 'was Soviet spy'

Continued from page 1
was advised by the security service who were anxious that there should not be a high level independent inquiry into the service that might drag skeletons out of the cupboard that they would not want revealed."

He claims that no prime minister has been told the full extent of MI5's suspicions. "I think they told them anything that might be a scandal or embarrassing and then only at the last minute."

Mr Wright says he has broken silence because "it seems the only way to get the Government to take what I have to say seriously, and to get it past the block created by MI5, is to go public in the hope that parliament and the press will put real pressure on the Government to do something."

He claims in the programme that the late Sir Dennis Proctor, former Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Fuel and Power, made a "partial confession" when interviewed in retirement in the south of France, that he had been a Communist in the 1930s and passed Whitehall information to Guy Burgess, the British diplomat who defected to Moscow in 1951.

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Mondale blunders

Continued from page 1

However, by promoting such a controversial figure at such an inopportune moment - a day before the convention begins - Mr Mondale has managed to dissipate much of the positive recognition achieved by the Ferraro appointment.

His action also threatened the facade of unity painstakingly built up since the primary campaign ended six weeks ago.

Part of the adverse reaction was due to Mr Lance's background and his associations with the Carter era. It also offended Californian delegates, as Mr Manatt is from there and his demotion was seen as an

admission by the Mondale camp that they have conceded victory in the West to President Reagan.

Yesterday, Mr Mondale had words of praise for both Mr Manatt and Mr Lance, whom he described as "a very, very fine human being with good values".

One of Mr Lance's critics retorted that Mr Mondale may now have a "sleaze factor" problem.

For Mr Lance, aged 53, his promotion is the culmination of his personal and political comeback after being driven out of Washington in disgrace.

Mondale strategy, page 12

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Mondale strategy, page 12

Continued from page 1
should be "beneficially developed".

Mr MacGregor has made a second personal appeal to more than 120,000 striking miners to return. In a letter to pitmen, he has put on record nine points on which the two sides have agreed during the latest round of talks, including union acceptance of "other reasons" for closure apart from safety seam exhaustion.

He admits: "We cannot agree about the 'other reasons' for pit closures. The NCB say that when a pit cannot be ben-

Moscow's nine-ton diplomatic bag upsets the Swiss

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Switzerland and the Soviet Union are in a diplomatic deadlock over Moscow's refusal to allow the contents of a nine-ton lorry to be inspected.

When the vehicle from Moscow arrived at the frontier near Basel after crossing West Germany, Swiss customs wanted to check its cargo. This is normal practice: lorries bring duty-free food, drink and other articles two or three times a month for the large Soviet diplomatic mission and community in Geneva.

But the courier travelling with the lorry said flatly that this particular vehicle was in the "diplomatic baggage" category and had international immunity from inspection.

The Swiss declined to accept this, and referred the matter to higher officials. After 48 hours permission was given for the lorry to proceed to Geneva - on condition that it was first sealed by Swiss customs; the seals to be removed only in the presence of Swiss officials unless otherwise agreed.

The vehicle, clearly visible from the road outside, is now parked in the grounds of the Soviet diplomatic mission.

The legal argument over interpretation of what, if any, limits the Vienna Convention places on a diplomatic bag is continuing between the Swiss Foreign Ministry and the Soviet mission. Customs officials are confident that they would easily

be able to detect any tampering with the seals.

The incident appears to be a matter of the Russians trying to see just how far the convention can be stretched. They doubtless have an eye on the 34 experts of the United Nations International Law Commission now meeting in the Palais des Nations, a stone's throw from the Swiss diplomatic mission.

For the past three years these experts have been revising the diplomatic-bag provisions of the convention. But they have not yet got very far, not far enough, certainly, to give a definitive opinion on the status of the lorry from Moscow, now immobilized on Soviet diplomatic territory.

Coal board dismay as peace hope fades

Continued from page 1

officially developed, we should not continue to waste human or financial resources or equipment on it, and we should come to an agreement on such pits.

"The NUM does not agree. They say pits should be kept open even when they are of no benefit to the industry. The NCB cannot accept the NUM's position ... that is why the NCB refused to withdraw the proposals they put forward on March 6 which will provide security and stability in the industry."

The board is conscious of the holiday period looming in late

July and August, which will sharply reduce the amount of coal coming out of the moderate coalfields still working. Power stations normally stock up in the summer, but there will be little output from which to replenish those stocks unless the slow drift back to work in the strike-bound areas gathers pace substantially.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said at the Durham gala that the miners "had" no alternative to fighting. He added: "Miners' backs are up against the great wall of unemployment.

There will be plenty of parties for delegates to attend. By far the biggest is being thrown on a San Francisco pier by Mr Willie Brown, the flamboyant speaker of the California Assembly. Ten thousand of Mr Brown's close friends are expected. The cost about \$500,000 (£380,000).

The most exclusive is being given by Ann and Gordon Getty, heirs to the Getty oil billions, at their mansion. Invited are 32 people who have each contributed more than \$100,000 to the Demo-

cratic National Committee's building fund.

Inevitably, with so many parties going on rivalry has developed between party-givers over who is throwing the most spectacular bash and who has arranged the most glittering guest list.

The biggest of the battles of the bashes has been between Brown and San Francisco's Mayor, Dianne Feinstein (long-time political rivals) who held \$100,000 reception for convention delegates yesterday afternoon.

Probably San Francisco's main drawback is the new \$126m Moscone Centre (named after a former mayor who was murdered, with the city's homosexual supervisor, in 1978) where the convention is being held.

The underground hall resem-

bles a long, low hanger with eight pairs of huge concrete arches. These eliminate the need for columns to hold up the roof, but they also block views of the floor.

This means that television cameras will not get a full view of the proceedings, while half of the print journalists will get no view at all.

Although some locals, al-

ready fed up with traffic jams and over-booked restaurants, are wearing T-shirts saying "Welcome to San Francisco. Now go home," the conven-

tion is providing the city with much-needed business and publicity.

The inhabitants are responding to all this attention by putting on a show which seems deliberately intended to underscore the city's rich patchwork of cultures, traditions, social mores - and sheer crankiness.

Groups planning to demon-

strate include the Marijuana Initiative and a number of bands staging a "Rock against Reagan racism" concert.

For the moment, however, it is Sister Boom Boom, "mother superior" of the Sisters of Perpetual Indulgence, who dress up as nuns, who is attracting most attention. Her planning to hold an "exorcism" of the Moral Majority, whose leader, the Rev Jerry Falwell, is in town.

Sister Boom Boom's antics would undoubtedly convince a reincarnated Kipling that San Francisco remains a theatre of the absurd.

Nicholas Ashford

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne visits a National Riding for the Disabled Association riding holiday at Ivydene Farm, Ashton, Essex, 10.35; and later attends the Berkeley Square Ball, London, accompanied by Captain Mark Phillips, 10.30.

Princess Alexandra attends a reception at Goldsmith's Hall, London, 6.30.

New exhibitions

Paintings by Cheryl Fountain and ceramics by Judith Gilmour, 1965 and 1972, Kettle's Yard, Cambridge, 10 to 12, 2 to 5 (until Aug 19).

Open Eye Gallery, Cumberland Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Fri until 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4 (from today until Aug 2).

Escape to the Sun: paintings by British artists abroad, and The Dutch Connection, Art Gallery and Museum, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thursday 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5; (from today until Aug 19).

Clans Postcards: ceramic paintings, Salisbury and South Wilshire Museum, The King's House, 65 The Close, Salisbury; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (from today until Aug 19).

Paintings, Prints and modern Icons, by Mavis Blashfield, Art Gallery, Municipal Offices, Falmouth, Mon to Fri 10 to 5; (from today until Aug 19).

Work by British artists from 1965 and 1972, Kettle's Yard, Cambridge, 10 to 12, 2 to 5 (until Aug 19).

Photographs by Oscar Marzaroli, Hamlyn District Museum, Muir Street, Hamilton, Strathclyde; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (until Aug 11).

Paintings by Pam Burn and photographs by David Atkins; City Museum, Broad St, Hereford; Tues to Fri 10 to 6, Thurs 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4; (ends July 20).

Photographs and watercolours of Dorset, Dorset County Museum, High St, Dorchester; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 1, and 2 to 5; (ends Sept 15).

Music

Organ recital by Edward Dorrell, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham 1.

Organ recital by Colin Mackay, Glasgow Cathedral, 7.30.

Cambridge Festival: concert by Endellion String Quartet, Jesus College Chapel, Cambridge, 8.

Gower Festival: Organ and harpsichord recital by Emma Connelly and Piermatteo Meroni, St Peter's Church, Newton, W Glam, 8.

General

Poppy demonstration and workshop, The Museum, New Walk, Leicester, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

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